

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 536.

OCTOBER 13, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—ROYAL FOUNDER'S DAY.—Brother Blues! join us at our ANNUAL FRIENDLY DINNER at the London Tavern, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23. No collection. Tickets 21s.
President—Thomas Roberts, Esq., 38, Paternoster-row.
Chairman of the Stewards—C. N. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., Esq., and a Governor of Christ's Hospital.
J. HARRIS, M.A., Hon. Sec.
City of London School, Cheapside, Oct. 2, 1860.

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MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—The LECTURE SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 13th Oct.; the opening lecture will be delivered by the president, Sir Francis H. Goldsmith, Bart., M.P. A syllabus of the lectures and musical entertainment may be obtained in the library. Terms of the subscription to the institution, annually, 2l. 2s.; half-yearly, for the first half-year, 1l. 6s., for the second, 16s., and for the third and following, 1l. 1s. Gentlemen under 21 years of age, also assistants and pupils recommended by members, 1l. 1s. per annum; ladies 1l. 1s. annually, or 10s. 6d. half-yearly, can avail themselves of the library and lectures.
J. R. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PRESS.

LITERARY.—WANTED, a Gentleman, to supply a country Newspaper with occasional articles upon local matters, materials for which would be supplied. He must be a vigorous writer.
Apply, by letter, stating terms, to "JOURNAL," care of Mr. Allen, Bookseller, Belle Sauvage-yard, London.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, by a young man, who has had 10 years' experience in the Trade, both wholesale and retail, a SITUATION as BILL POSTER, or something similar, to fill up his spare time, with the use of pony and cart.
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TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman, whose present engagement is about to terminate, wishes for an APPOINTMENT in the Editorial department of a Weekly or Daily Journal. He is a writer of ability and judgment, and has also had much experience in the Sub-editing of Newspapers. Excellent references as to character, &c. can be given.
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TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and PUBLISHERS.—The Advertiser, who has been for a lengthened period Publisher and Manager of a Weekly Newspaper, and is about to relinquish the position, is desirous of meeting with a similar ENGAGEMENT. He is able to undertake the entire management, and, being of active habits, with good business qualities, education, and address, can guarantee efficiency in every respect. He is acquainted with all the principal towns in the kingdom, and could undertake the establishment or oversight of agencies, &c. &c. Undeniable references can be given.
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TO EDITORS.—A Gentleman, who writes Leaders, Reviews, Fiction, &c., would enter into an ENGAGEMENT to write regularly or occasionally for an established periodical.
Address "H.," (No. 536), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining a CONNECTION with a good PERIODICAL. Would not object to purchase a share or the entire copyright of one already established, or in starting a new one.
Apply to "A.B.," 21, Colleshill-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

WINTER SEASON.
MR. BLACKWOOD is open to treat with AUTHORS for the PUBLICATION of their WORKS in any department of literature. Unsuitable MSS. immediately returned. Estimates forwarded on application, and all communications promptly attended to.
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J. H. DALLMEYER, OPTICIAN, Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS.
Respectfully begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, &c., for the production of the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE (bequeathed to him by the late A. R.) to No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C., where he continues to produce Instruments of the same high character as those supplied during A. R.'s lifetime, all of which, for years past, have been exclusively made by him, and in which department alone Theory has been successfully united to Practice.
J. H. D. being also in full possession of his late father-in-law's entire practical experience in regard to the construction of MICROSCOPES and MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES (inheriting also one half of the implements, &c. used for the production of the latter), has succeeded still further to improve the Object-glasses, the result of protracted analytic dioptric calculations; and other investigations have led to an improved PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS, free from distortion, and universal in its application.
* See J. H. D.'s paper read at the meeting of the London Photographic Society (*The Graphic Journal*, June 5).
Catalogues on application to No. 19, Bloomsbury-street, London, W.C.

THE ARTS.

THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S PORTRAIT FUND.—The Committee having failed in their object, notice is hereby given, that Subscribers who paid their contributions to the late Jacob Ashton may have their MONEY RETURNED in full by presenting their receipts to JOHN BROWN, Rose-hill, Chesterfield.—Atherston, Sept. 24, 1860.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. SOCIETY OF DUSSELDORF ARTISTS' "MALKASTEN." 1860. LOTTERY of PAINTINGS, and other Works of Art. Authorised by H.R.H. the Prince Regent of Prussia, and under the control of the Prussian Government.
This Lottery is undertaken by the Society of Dusseldorf Artists, to enable them to purchase the Jacoby Estate at Fempelfort, celebrated as one of the favourite retreats of Goethe, Herder, Stolberg, George Forster, W. von Humboldt, &c. The estate being likely to fall into the hands of speculators and manufacturers, it is the wish of the Dusseldorf artists to preserve from desecration a spot so endeared to them and to the public. Price of tickets, 6s. each; can be had of Mr. JOHN PHILIP, Sole Agent for the Lottery in Great Britain and Ireland, at his Establishment for Promoting Christian Fine Arts, 7, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.
A prospectus of the lottery can be had on application, or by post on receipt of a penny stamp.

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall, will close on the 15th inst., consisting of original pictures of Italian, German, Flemish, and Spanish artists—Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Bolletto, Avenetian collection open from 10 till 5. Admission 1s.
N.B. The whole of the pictures are now for sale until the above date.

ROME, the Eternal City, is now OPEN, at Burford's Panorama Royal, Leicester-square, embracing all its interesting and classical objects, and the recent excavations in the Forum. Venice and Switzerland are also open daily from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s. to each view, or 2s. 6d. to the three. Schools and children half-price.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.
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Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Crome
Egry, R.A. G. Laue Percy Lewis
Creswick, R.A. Faed Provis Holmes
Elmore, R.A. Bright Siemens Haviler
Mulready, E.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt McKewan
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The Manufacture of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

PICTURES, Prints, Drawings, and Miscellaneous Effects.—Mr. JONES, Auctioneer (late Jones and Bonham), begs to inform his friends and the public that his TEMPORARY AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1, New Coventry-street, W., are OPEN daily, for the reception of miscellaneous property intended for sale.
N.B. The sales take place every Friday evening, at 6 o'clock to the minute. Established 1793.

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ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S Improved MAETZEL METRONOMES. With bell, 42s.; without bell, 26s.
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CHELSEA CHORAL CLASSES.—Mr. GEORGE CARTER, Organist of St. Luke's, Chelsea, begs to announce that he has RESUMED his PIANOFORTE and SINGING LESSONS. The third season of his Choral Classes commences on Thursday evening, October 11, 10, Montpelier-square, S.W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

The doors will open at seven; performances to commence at half-past seven with Wallace's Grand Opera of LURLINE. Messrs. H. Wharton, B. Corri, G. Kelly, and W. Harrison; Miss Lefler, Miss Albertazzi, and Miss Louisa Pyne. After the Opera, the unrivalled Orchestra of the Royal English Opera will perform Herold's popular OVERTURE to ZAMPA. Conducted by Mr. ALFRED MELLON. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.
Doors open at half-past seven, commence at eight. Stalls, 7s.; private boxes, 4l. 4s., 3l. 3s., 2l. 2s., 1l. 11s. 6d., 1l. 1s.; dress circle, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 1s. Arrangements have been made for families visiting the theatre to let private boxes on the first tier, to hold four persons, at 1l. 4s. nightly, and on the second tier for 10s. 6d. four persons. No charge for booking or fees to box-keepers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees. Monday, October 15th, and during the week, in consequence of the request of numerous patrons of the Royal English Opera, the performances will commence at half-past seven, doors opening at seven. This arrangement will continue up to Christmas. At half-past seven the opera of LURLINE. The performances will conclude with Herold's popular Overture to Zampa, performed by the unrivalled Orchestra conducted by Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

THE ARION.—Eight-part Choir. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert. The members meet every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, at 13, Berners-street, W. Prospectuses may be obtained. F. F. KELLY, Hon. Sec.

THE ARION.—Amateur Orchestra. FOUR FIRST VIOLINS, Four Second ditto, Two Violas, Two Violoncellos, are REQUIRED, to form the nucleus of a first-class Amateur Orchestra, to meet for practice on Saturday evenings, as soon as arrangements are made. Particulars of the conductor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, 13, Berners-street, W.

OPERA AMATEUR COMPANY, or School for Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of a composer of acknowledged eminence. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of assisting the projectors of this institution in carrying out the above establishments will be good enough to send a note, addressed to "N.," 20, Devereux-court, Temple. Fortnightly representations will take place at one of the Metropolitan Theatres to be hereafter agreed upon.

MR. GEORGE BUCKLAND is engaged during the ensuing season to give his LECTURE ENTERTAINMENTS (vocally and instrumentally illustrated), at the literary and scientific institutions, &c., in the following towns: St. John's School, Brixton, two lectures; Angel Town, Brixton, two lectures; Hounslow, Walsworth, Hackney, Marylebone, Messrs. Devay's, Cannon-street; Lower Norwood, Colchester, Royston, Newmarket, Saffron Walden, Braintree, Nailsworth, Worcester, Sherborne, Swindon, Marlborough, Devizes, Ashbourn, Reigate, Brighton (Mechanics), Dover, Chichester, Ashford, Chatham, Liverpool, Dumfries, Cricton Institution; Falkirk, Dunfermline, Port Glasgow, two lectures; Stirling, two; Edinburgh, two; Plymouth, two; Devonport, Tavistock, Exeter, Bridgewater, Barastaple, Newton Bushel, Liskeard, Truro.
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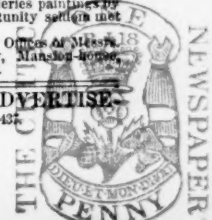
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. H. HARTUNG, Leipzig, will SELL by AUCTION, OCTOBER 22, and following days, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late CHR. HENRY MONICKE, particularly rich in LINGUISTIC—Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Gothic, English, and Old German—LITERATURE; in Romance Languages, Sanscrit, Shakespeare Literature.
Catalogues will be sent post-free for 6d., by application to WILLIAMS and NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Ancient Pictures, by the most eminent Masters.
MESSRS. GEARNS and TARRANT will OFFER for SALE, the latter end of October (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), a gallery of invaluable PAINTINGS, presenting some of the finest specimens by the following eminent masters, viz.—Venus and Cupid, by Martineia; Boy Blowing Bubbles, by Salvator Rosa; Saint John, by Guerino; Alexander and Diogenes, by Salvator Rosa; The Mocking of Christ, by Caravaggio; Noah's First Sacrifice, by Salvator Rosa; Christ Healing the Blind, by Vignoli; The Expulsion of Apollo, by Romano I.; The Infant Christ and Saint Elizabeth, by Bartolomeo; The Holy Family, by Del Sarto; St. Catherine, Embracing St. Ursula, by C. Deici; Lucretia, by Guido; A Female Saint, by Martari; A Landscape and Figures, by Zuechuelles; An Allegory of the Power of France under Louis XIV., by Bonchoe; Portrait of Giovanni de Medici, by Bronzino; St. John, by Bellavito; The Holy Family, with Saints, by Bartolomeo; The Holy Family, by Murillo; Portrait of Cardinal Medici, afterwards Leo X., by Coyne; and many other valuable masterpieces. Gentlemen desirous of adding to their galleries paintings by the oldest masters will find this an opportunity seldom met with.
Full information may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. GEARNS and TARRANT, 27, Bucklersbury, Manchester-house, where also a few specimens may be viewed.

SALES by AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS continued on page 437.



THE Educational Registry.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

HEAD MASTER of a grammar school in Gloucestershire. Salary not less than 160l. nor more than 200l., as settled by the Court of Chancery. The trustees propose in the first instance a salary of 200l., and a further yearly sum of 2l. for every scholar up to the number of 100, and of 1l. a year for every scholar above that number. There is a roomy and convenient house, with a good garden, rent, rates, and taxes free, attached to the office. Applications are to be sent in before the 8th of December, and the successful candidate will be required to enter upon his duties early in 1861. He will be assisted by a second and other masters. Scholars are eligible to certain exhibitions to Pembroke College, Oxford. Address Box 462, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER for a grammar school in Westmoreland, will be required at Christmas. He must be a member of the Church of England and a native of Westmoreland, York, or Lancashire, and be able to teach Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, arithmetic, &c., and English in all its branches. Stipend 50l. and the quarterage from day scholars. The master's house is large, delightfully situated, in excellent order, and in every way suited for the accommodation of boarders; there is also an excellent garden, containing the choicest fruit-trees. Two exhibitions to Christ's College, Cambridge, of 30l. a year each, and three more to Queen's College, Oxford, of less amount, are affixed to the school. Application to be made before Nov. 15. Address Box 464, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of the Grammar-school at Capetown, and Precentor of the Cathedral. Required immediately. Must be a graduate in holy orders. The income from the school fees is guaranteed for the first two years at 300l. a year; 50l. will be given as passage-money to the Cape. Candidates to apply by letter with copies of testimonials and references. No papers will be returned, and those letters only will be answered which may be preferred. Address Box 466, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Grammar and Commercial School in Leicestershire. Will be required to enter upon his duties after the ensuing Christmas vacation; must be a graduate of some university of the United Kingdom, and preference will be given to a gentleman of experience in education and the management of boys. There is an excellent house (rent and taxes free) for the residence of the head master, which is capable of accommodating thirty boarders, the number he is allowed to receive at a sum not exceeding 60l. per annum. Salary 200l., also one-half of the head money (4l. each boy per annum). Applications must be made by the 20th of October. Address Box 468, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CLASSICAL MASTER (resident) in a first-class private school in the West of England; also an English and Writing Master. Address Box 470, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CLASSICAL MASTER in a small school near London. Required a gentleman qualified to teach Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics. Address, stating particulars, Box 472, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH MASTER, for a grammar school at Ennis (Ireland). Must be an Englishman, and well versed in English literature, thoroughly competent to teach English composition, and the ordinary branches of mathematics. Stipend 80l., with board, lodging, and washing, and a certain allowance of capitation fees. A clergyman preferred. Application to be made before the 25th Oct. Address Box 474, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FIRST MASTER of a school in a suburb of London. The principal, finding it necessary to remove to superior premises, wishes to negotiate with a gentleman as first master, who will advance from 300l. to 500l. Address Box 476, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER, for a commercial school in Lon-don. Required the services of one from the 15th to the 20th inst. Terms liberal. Address Box 478, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER of a grammar school in Devon-shire, to instruct the junior classes in classics, English, and arithmetic. Will have to reside in the head master's house, and superintend a few boarders out of school hours. Address Box 480, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT MASTER, to assist in the general routine of a respectable school 24 miles from London. Salary 30l. with board and lodging. Address Box 482, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT MASTER, for English and drawing in a Hampshire school. Stipend from 40l. to 60l. Address, stating age, experience, and references, Box 484, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SIXTH MASTER, for a grammar school in Northamptonshire. Required a Graduate. Terms, a capitation fee of 10s. per annum on each boy, now 120, and board and lodging. Address, stating age, experience, attainments, &c. Box 486, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

UNDER MASTER of a grammar school in Hertfordshire. Will be vacant at Christmas next. The income is about 120l. per annum, without residence; the master is allowed to receive boarders to be educated in the school, and there is a prospect of a title to orders. Applications must be made before the 30th of October. Address Box 488, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

UNDER MASTER of a grammar school in Hertfordshire. The income is about 120l. without residence; the master is allowed to receive boarders to be educated in the school, and there is a prospect of a title to orders; the vacancy will occur at Christmas. Application must be made before the 30th of October. Address, with testimonials, Box 490, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER (unmarried) required immediately for a mixed school in the country, and not under Government inspection; must have good testimonials, and be capable of leading a choir. He would have a stipulated salary in addition to the children's pence. There is an excellent opening for an evening school; population about 700; locality Leicestershire. Address, with particulars, Box 492, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a first-class school at Bath. Duties consist of tuition and supervision; average nine hours per diem. Salary 47l. increasing annually 10l. Address Box 494, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER for the junior boys, in a first-class school, wanted immediately. Duties average nine hours per diem, partly teaching, partly supervision. Salary 40l. (augmented annually by 10l.), with board and sleeping accommodation. Locality, Somersetshire. Address Box 496, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR. A gentleman wishes to have a Tutor of high qualifications recommended to him to prepare a pupil thoroughly for Oxford Examinations. Tuition for a younger boy also desired, but not indispensable. The sea-side or country necessary. Instruction in choral singing would be valued. Address Box 498, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR. Required till Christmas, in an educational establishment in Warwickshire, the help of a University man. The engagement may lead to a permanency. Terms at the rate of 10l. per annum, with board and lodging. Address Box 500, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a gentleman's family. Required, in November, a graduate (if of Cambridge preferred), to undertake the care of three boys, aged 6, 9, and 12. He must possess experience in tuition, and be qualified to teach the usual branches of useful learning, including English, French, and Latin, with thorough efficiency and modern style, also drawing; must not be over 30 years of age. Salary 50l., with board, residence, and laundry expenses. Address, stating religion, country, and birth, Box 502, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR, to educate two boys aged 9 and 7. Required a young person (if possible, in orders), a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Remuneration offered 50l., with board and lodging. Locality North Devon. Address Box 504, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a private family, to take charge of and instruct five boys varying in age from 7 to 13. Will be required to teach Latin, French, Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic thoroughly, together with the usual branches of a sound English education. Religious views desired Evangelical, but moderate. Must be a good disciplinarian, and not less than 25 years of age. Advertiser proposes receiving three or four other boys to be educated with his own children. Locality Hampshire. Salary 50l., with prospect of increase. Address Box 506, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL. Must be capable of teaching classes, reading Homer and Virgil, and of correcting Latin prose and verse compositions; must also be acquainted with Wordsworth's Grammar, and accustomed to apply the rules. A fair acquaintance with history, ancient and modern, also required. Salary 80l. Locality, Wiltshire. Address Box 508, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL. Must be competent to teach junior classics (Latin will be sufficient) and mathematics, also well up in English, and a good arithmetician. Locality, Cornwall. Address Box 510, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a first-class school near London, of about forty boys. Required immediately a gentleman not under 25 years of age; must have experience in tuition, and be a good disciplinarian; will have to undertake alternately the supervision of the pupils. Address Box 512, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ENGLISH ASSISTANT in an Essex school. Required a person about the age of 22. Address, giving full particulars as to salary, &c. Box 514, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a commercial school in the country. Wanted a respectable youth about 18 years of age, to whom a comfortable home is offered, with board, lodging, and landress. Salary to commence at 2l. 10s. per quarter. Address Box 516, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a Wiltshire grammar school; one trained preferred. Requirements, the usual commercial knowledge, Latin rudiments, Euclid twofold, algebra simple equations; the charge of a few boarders out of school hours, fixed moderate salary and percentage on pupils. Address, giving references, age, appearance, &c. Box 518, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN and FRENCH ASSISTANT (Resident) for a small select school. Will be required to assist generally in classics and mathematics, &c. A knowledge of drawing would be an additional recommendation. Facilities given to an undergraduate who proves himself earnest in his duties: a title might eventually be given. Salary moderate; locality, Staffordshire. Address Box 520, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CURACY with TUITION. The rector of a small country parish between Chesham and Raglan (dlo, Llandaff) wishes to make an engagement for two years with a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or with a Theological Associate of King's College; duty light; curate at liberty to take pupils; lodgings (and board if desired) can be obtained in the vicarage; stipend 100l. per annum, with a house, garden, and title if required. Address Box 522, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RECTOR of a SCOTCH ACADEMY. Will be required to teach Latin, Greek, French, geography, history, English composition, arithmetic, and mathematics, and to take a general superintendence of the other classes. Salary 130l., and an excellent house (rent and taxes free), possessing ample accommodation for boarders and a suitable garden. Applications, stating the age of the candidate, and accompanied by three printed copies of testimonials, must be sent in by the 27th of October. The duties to be entered on as soon after the 1st of November as the trustees may appoint. Address Box 524, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SCHOOLMASTER (married), or a School-mistress, is required for a mixed (all-age) school in Sussex; sixty children; one girl pupil teacher. Address, with references, Box 526, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER and MISTRESS of a mixed National School. The master should be able to play the organ and lead the choir; the mistress to instruct in needlework, &c. Salary 50l. a year, with house and good garden. Locality, Derbyshire. Address Box 528, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER or MISTRESS of a school in an agricultural district in Somersetshire; must be a member of the Established Church. The salary consists chiefly of the school pence, the average attendance being about sixty children. This is an opportunity for a person wishing to be relieved from more arduous duties, or for one previous to taking the management of a larger school; references as to character, &c. will be required. Address Box 530, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, qualified to educate four girls, the eldest being 14 years of age. The situation is more adapted to a lady with little and education, who is anxious for a comfortable home in a clergyman's family, than to one who requires a large salary. Address, stating references, Box 532, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required by a clergyman after Christmas, a lady, who could assist his wife in teaching his own children (eldest 7), and in taking oversight of several other pupils residing in his house. The salary would be small, as the responsibility is very trifling. There is a choral service daily, and in all other respects a Churchwoman would find herself at home. No one need apply who is not thoroughly hearty in entering into domestic arrangements. Three nurses are kept. Address Box 534, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. A clergyman (living in a retired part of Oxfordshire) desires to meet with a lady of some experience and a good disciplinarian, to educate one girl and three boys, all under eleven. Besides English, good music and French are required. Salary 30l. There is daily morning prayer at the church. Address Box 536, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted, by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Epsom, a lady capable of educating and taking the charge of young children. Salary about 20l. Address Box 538, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family. Required a lady from 26 to 30 years of age, to instruct and take charge of three young children; must be an Unitarian and a good musician. Address, giving personal references to last situation, and stating salary required, Box 540, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS wanted by a medical man residing in the midland counties; she must have had some experience in teaching, and be able to impart to four young pupils under nine (two boys and two girls) a good English education, French, music, with the rudiments of Latin. A moderate salary and a comfortable home are offered. No need apply who are not thoroughly Evangelical and of the Church of England; age not under 25. Address Box 542, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family in the country, to educate an only girl 13 years of age. Must belong to the Established Church, and be thoroughly capable of teaching English in all its branches, French and German (acquired abroad), and first-rate music. Unexceptionable references, lady-like manners, and experience indispensable. Address Box 544, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a private family wanted immediately, to instruct four little girls, the eldest nearly 13, and one boy aged 5. Must be competent to teach English, music, French, and drawing. One who has been accustomed to tuition preferred. Address Box 546, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a family, to take charge of two girls and a boy, the former aged 12 and 8, and the latter 9 years. The course of instruction to include English, French, Latin, arithmetic, drawing, painting, piano-forte, and singing. Address, stating salary required, &c. Box 548, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family residing in the south side of London. Will be required to walk out with her pupils (three young ladies). Must be fully qualified to instruct in all the branches of a solid English education, with French (conversational and grammatically), music, German, and dancing. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected (which must be moderate), Box 550, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS (Protestant) wanted at Christmas, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. Must be able to write and speak French correctly; if between the ages of 25 and 30 preferred. It is essential that applicants be members of the Established Church, and also possess an even temper. Salary 30l. and laundry expenses. A good knowledge of singing would increase the salary. Address Box 552, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A gentleman wishes to engage for his wife, whose education has been neglected, a middle-aged lady, of quiet habits and religious disposition, to instruct and perfect his wife in the English language, to impart to her a knowledge of instrumental music, and altogether to fit her to occupy a rank in life of lady-like respectability. The home offered is one of comfort and respectability, though conducted on an economical principle. Address Box 554, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL required. Premium 20 guineas for two years, or 12 guineas for one year, to include French and music, to teach one hour per day. Locality Hertfordshire. Address Box 556, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER. Wanted, in a ladies' school, near York, a Protestant Parisienne, as teacher of her native language. A lady valuing Christian privileges would find in this situation a comfortable home. Address, giving references, and stating salary required, Box 358, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MISTRESS of a small infant school, in an outlying district. Acquirements not so necessary as a thorough knowledge of children. Salary 16*l.*, with house and firing. The best references required. Locality, Kent. Address Box 520, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MISTRESS (certificated) wanted at Christ-mas, for a girls' and infants' schools (amalgamated), in Herefordshire. Salary 40*l.*, exclusive of all payments made by committee of council. Address Box 562, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a small and select ladies' school on the coast of Devonshire. Required the services of a young lady, to whom is offered a comfortable house, with (without pay) to prosecute her own studies, with a small remuneration. Address, stating qualifications, accomplishments, references, &c., Box 554, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the entire charge of four children, all under 9 years of age, one a boy; must be obliging, and a good needlewoman. Required to teach English correctly, with writing, cyphering, the rudiments of French, music, and deportment. Must be a member of the Church of England, and not under 20 years of age. Every comfort offered, and nothing menial required. Salary 20*l.*. Address Box 569, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, CRITIC OFFICE*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

AS VISITING PROFESSOR in families and schools. Teaches thoroughly and classically the piano, organ, and harmonium, singing and composition, together with Latin, Greek, and English if required. Locality in or near London. Terms 5*s.* per lesson of one hour; or quarterly, two lessons weekly, 5 guineas. Advertiser is now professor at two first-class colleges, and has the highest testimonials; age 21. Address Box 1063, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of elocution, public reading, rhetoric, or English literature, in or near London; has had large experience and practice; possesses numerous testimonials of the highest order. Address Box 1065, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS LECTURER on Chemistry (illustrated). Natural History, and Natural Philosophy; also teacher of mathematics, elocution, composition, globes, and arithmetic. Terms for lectures from 10*s.* 6*d.* to one guinea each; has been engaged in Queen's College Institution, and in many of the others in and around London. Address Box 1067, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS LECTURER (Evening) on Scientific, Historical and popular subjects, or Visiting English Mathematical or Classical Tutor to ladies' schools in or near London. Has had 11 years' experience as a teacher; 3 years principal of a suburban college; age 28, and married. Terms according to distance and time. Address Box 1069, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING LECTURER in Ladies' Schools, &c. The advertiser is prepared to give a course of lectures on various branches of science, on Europe, descriptive and historical, and on other subjects, illustrated by diagrams and specimens; has had considerable experience in conveying sound information in an easy popular manner to adults as well as to young people. Terms for fortnightly lectures twenty guineas per annum. Address Box 1071, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING LECTURER on the highest branches of classics, history, and theology; neighbourhood of London preferred. Terms, if by the year, not less than 150*l.*; or as agreed upon by the hour or lecture. The advertiser has had the advantage of a public school and university education with high honours; M.A. degree. Has also had ten years' experience in public and private tuition. Address Box 1073, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT MASTER. Teaches German (his native language; is a native of Berlin) French (acquired in France), and the violin. Will be open to an engagement at Christmas; age 35. Salary from 50*l.* to 60*l.*. Has had two years' experience in England. Address Box 1075, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a middle-class or subscription school; midland or southern counties preferred; age 24. Has had eight years' experience in tuition; held the second mastership in two grammar schools and assistant mastership in others; undertakes good mathematics and English, and fair Latin and Greek; is tall, and possesses a good voice. Will be disengaged at Christmas. Terms 100*l.* with residence at least. Address Box 1077, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS SECOND MASTER in a grammar school or college. Advertiser is a London B.A., and has been long engaged as tutor in the highest families. A permanent engagement at Christmas is now sought. Is qualified to teach the higher mathematics, classics, French, and German. Salary 100*l.* with board, and 150*l.* without. Age 31. Address Box 1079, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER or Assistant Master; age 22. Can teach the usual branches of an English education, Euclid, algebra, and music. Possesses considerable experience, and can give good references. Salary about 50*l.*. Address Box 1081, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR MASTER, to teach Latin and arithmetic. Advertiser is between 18 and 19 years of age, and is the son of a clergyman; has had seven years' education at a grammar school. Address Box 1083, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER, or Tutor in a family, at any place in Great Britain. Advertiser is a graduate of a German university, and has had twenty years' experience in English schools and families; is fully competent to take any class in Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, and German. Age 50. First-rate references and testimonials. Salary 80*l.* in school, 100*l.* in family. Address Box 1085, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or Travelling Companion. Advertiser was educated at St. Peter's, Radley, and graduated at Oxford; is 21 years of age, and has been a private tutor for two years. Can have high testimonials of conduct, &c. Terms liberal. Address Box 1087, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR. A gentleman, of great experience and decided piety, wishes for a situation as daily or resident tutor in a family or school in London; age 49; experience nearly 30 years. Teaches Greek, Latin and French, to juniors, one or two books of Euclid, arithmetic, grammar, geography, with the rudiments of German, Italian, and Hebrew. Duties must be very light, and the Sabbath to himself. Salary, if resident 40*l.*, if non-resident 50*l.*. Address Box 1089, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school in Germany; Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, or a large town on the Rhine preferred. Salary not so much an object with the advertiser as to complete his study of the German language; 30*l.* would be accepted. Is competent to impart a first-class English education, French thoroughly, having resided as English master in a French college two years, elementary German, and good mathematics. Has had twelve years' experience; numerous testimonials and references; age 28. Address Box 1091, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family about to winter abroad. A gentleman wishes to join a family about to pass the winter in Spain, South of France, or Switzerland, and of having need of a companion tutor in a family or school in London; has travelled much abroad, knows the Continental languages, and wishes to make himself generally useful; age 32. Terms at least 100*l.* per annum. Address Box 1093, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or Secretary; the Continent preferred; age 30. Can teach the classics, French, Italian, and Arabic. Has held the appointment of secretary to H.S.H. the Prince of Tripoli. Is a first-rate musician, having studied with the first masters in Italy. Remuneration 50*l.* per annum. Address Box 1095, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or MASTER, resident or non-resident; locality immaterial. Advertiser is an M.A. and S.C.L., and undertakes classics to any extent, with verification and prose composition (both Greek and Latin); French fluently in conversation, German, Hebrew, English subjects generally, the English language critically, elocution, arithmetic, and drawing to beginners. References and testimonials of the highest grade. Salary required from 80 to 100 guineas. Address Box 1097, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, or as Master in a good grammar school. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge, and 23 years of age. Has considerable experience in tuition. Salary 100*l.* if resident, 150*l.* if non-resident. Address Box 1099, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR; if in London non-resident, if in the country resident. Undertakes also the usual English subjects, as well as music and French; age 22; has had three years' experience in tuition; is well qualified for preparing pupils for Government examinations. Former pupils have passed most satisfactorily. Salary according to requirements. Address Box 1101, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL TUTOR, or Master in a school, combining musical duty; would prefer a school where there is a choir of which the management might be taken, and the organ and piano taught. Advertiser is a good classic, late Exhibitioner of Aldenham Grammar School, and Magdalen Hall, Oxon; will take his degree of B.A. next term; is a Bachelor of Music, Oxford. Address Box 1103, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING TUTOR to little boys, or to read and write for a lady or gentleman after 5 o'clock p.m. Teaches English and elementary Latin and Greek. Has been long employed as an assistant master or private tutor; references to present and past employers; age 20. Terms 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. Address Box 1105, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR. Advertiser is a Cambridge M.A., and resides at the West-end of London. He attends schools and families, prepares young men for admission to the Theological Colleges of St. Bees, St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, and Lampeter, and qualifies governesses for positions in which Latin may be required. References to families in which he has been engaged, and to present pupils. Terms moderate. Address Box 1107, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR for junior pupils. Teaches English and elementary Latin and Greek. Has taught in schools and families; age 30. Terms: three lessons of two hours, and a half each, every other day, for 10*s.* 6*d.*; six lessons of two hours and a half each per week for 16*s.* Highly respectable references. Address Box 1109, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR. Advertiser is an Oxford B.A., and is prepared to give lessons either at his own lodgings in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, or at those of the pupil. Terms, if for a short period, 5*s.* a lesson, for a longer period subject to arrangement. Address Box 1111, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of music, singing, French, German, &c.; age 21. Is a medical student; has a decided taste for all musical pursuits, an excellent ear, tenor voice; is a foreigner, but speaks English. A moderate remuneration expected. Address Box 1113, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT to a clergyman having pupils or a school. Advertiser is 25 years of age, son of a deceased clergyman, and a member of the University of Cambridge. Would undertake mathematics, junior classics, and general literature, combined with parochial work, and read the lessons in church for 12 or 18 months, provided a fee for holy orders be given at the expiration of that time. Has 10 years' experience in tuition. Salary from 40*l.* to 60*l.*. Address Box 1115, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. The friends of a young lady highly connected are desirous of furthering her views and inclinations, by obtaining for her an engagement as governess to young children in a small family. She is competent to impart a thorough English education, with the rudiments of French, music, and singing. Would not object to act as companion to a lady, and for such an engagement she is well suited, being of a cheerful disposition and lively conversation, combined with pleasing manners and appearance. Address Box 1117, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS and COMPANION; age 23. Is competent to teach the rudiments of French, music, singing, and to impart a sound English education; has had no previous appointment. Salary not under 30*l.*. The highest references can be given. Address Box 1119, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. A lady of experience is desirous of obtaining a daily engagement in or near London. Her acquirements are thorough English, French (grammatically), the piano, singing, and drawing. First-class references can be given. Address Box 1121, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to one or two children under 12 years of age. Advertiser is a lady by birth, and between 25 and 30 years of age; is generally well-informed, possesses a very good voice, sings and plays well, is naturally of a cheerful disposition, and could instruct children in French, music, and the usual branches of an English education. Has had considerable experience in tuition. A locality in England would be preferred, and from 40*l.* to 50*l.* expected. Address Box 1123, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. Advertiser is the daughter of a clergyman, and has had nine years' experience in tuition. Undertakes the usual branches of a solid English education, French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin and Italian. References to the parents and friends of her former pupils; has no objection to travel or to reside on the Continent. Age 27. Salary from 70*l.* to 100*l.* according to circumstances. Address Box 1125, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS where the children are young; a respectable farmer's family preferred. Is capable of instructing in English, music, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Has held a situation in the house of a respectable farmer in Berkshire, who would be happy to furnish her with testimonials; age 20. Salary 20*l.*. Address Box 1127, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; near London preferred; age 23. Teaches English thoroughly, good music and French acquired in Paris; former engagement in a clergyman's family. Salary from 40*l.* to 50*l.*. Address Box 1129, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school; age more than 30. Is competent to impart a sound English education, with the use of the globes, drawing, and the rudiments of music. Has held an engagement for seven years in a family in Liverpool, and as senior English teacher in several highly respectable boarding schools; is a member of the Church of England. Salary 35 guineas. Address Box 1131, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to pupils under 11 years of age; Italian or Spanish preferred. Teaches the piano, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has held two previous engagements; is 27 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Remuneration 35*l.*. Address Box 1133, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three young children. Can instruct in French and German, with the rudiments of music and Latin. Age 33; has 10 years' experience in tuition, and can offer high testimonials; would not object to children deprived of maternal care, or to invalid children. Terms from 35*l.* to 40*l.*, and laundry expenses. Address Box 1135, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, where the children receive instruction in the accomplishments from masters (or where they are not required to be taught). Is fully competent to teach English to young children. Age 30. Salary moderate. No objection to go abroad or to travel with a family; good references. Address Box 1137, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or first-class school; the former preferred. Acquirements, English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing and singing. Has had eleven years' experience in the education of children; reference to families and schools in which she has been engaged. Address Box 1139, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; age 21. Teaches English, French, German, good music and singing, also the rudiments of Italian and drawing. Has been educated for a governess, but never yet held any appointment. Terms not less than 40*l.* with laundry and travelling expenses. Address Box 1141, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a private family; age 21. Is capable of teaching English in all its branches, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had three and a half years' experience in teaching in families of the highest respectability; good references can be given. Terms 30 guineas. Address Box 1143, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, the country preferred; age 17. Teaches English, French, and music. Has one year's experience. Address Box 1145, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; age 22. Teaches English, French (acquired abroad), German, drawing, and music. Satisfactory references and testimonials can be given. Salary not under 40*l*. Address Box 1147, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family; age 28. Is able to teach German, French, and English thoroughly, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Has resided nearly four years in England, and can show very good certificates. Salary 7*l* and laundry expenses. Address Box 1149, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family or boarding-school, in or near London; age 26. Teaches English, music, French, drawing, wax flowers, and fancy needle work. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Terms 6*l*. Address Box 1151, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young ladies not under 10 years of age; locality immaterial, provided it be not in the northern counties of England nor in the colonies; age 40. Terms from 80*l* to 100*l*. Has had 18 years' experience in families of distinction. Address Box 1153, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION. Is fully competent to instruct in English, drawing, French, and elementary music. The most satisfactory references can be given. A comfortable house of more importance than salary. Age 36. Address Box 1155, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a most respectable family, or school of high standing; age 24. Can impart a thorough English education, including piano-forte, elementary drawing, French, German, Italian, grammatically and conversationally, Spanish and Latin grammar. Has had more than three years' experience in teaching, and possesses most satisfactory testimonials from persons of high standing. Salary 60*l*. Address Box 1157, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under twelve years of age, in the neighbourhood of London; boys not objected to. Teaches English, French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Has taught in a physician's family for eighteen months; first-rate references to clergymen and others; age 21. Salary from 25*l* to 30*l*. Address Box 1159, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, to one or two children, under 10 years of age, in a gentleman's family; or Assistant Teacher in a school; London or its vicinity preferred, but not indispensable. Teaches music and French, with the usual routine of an English education. Advertiser is 23 years of age, and the daughter of a deceased clergyman; has considerable experience in tuition; will be open to a re-engagement the early part of January, or earlier, if requisite. Salary 30*l*. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address Box 1161, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or gentleman's family, to take charge and instruct two or three children under 12 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education. Has resided in the situation she is now leaving (a clergyman's family) nearly eight years. Address Box 1163, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to one or more pupils. Teaches English, music, French (conversationally), German (grammatically only), and drawing, &c. No objection to boys, but cannot undertake Latin or algebra. Has had eight years' experience in a clergyman's and two other families; was formerly a musical teacher in a school in France; age 25. Terms 80*l*. Address Box 1165, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS PUPIL in a first-rate school, where, in return for her services, especially in French, conversationally and grammatically, she would receive the benefit of superior masters. Age between 14 and 17. No payment will be given or required. Address Box 1167, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS AFTERNOON GOVERNESS, or to receive pupils at her own residence (in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square), after three o'clock p.m. Teaches English, music, singing, French (acquired on the Continent), and the rudiments of German, Italian, drawing, and Latin. Is at present, and has been during the last three years, engaged in a first-class morning school; her previous appointment was in a superior boarding school, and which she held for six years; age 28. Address Box 1169, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS AFTERNOON GOVERNESS within a convenient distance of the Marble Arch. Teaches English, French, drawing, and the rudiments of music and singing. Has just returned from Paris, where she has resided two years; speaks French fluently; age 24. Terms for an afternoon engagement about 50 guineas. Has already a morning engagement. Address Box 1171, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY, MORNING, or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS; West-end preferred; age 26. Teaches English generally, German and music (acquired at Hanover under the first masters), French, rudiments of drawing and Italian. Has been for three years a daily governess in one family, before which was resident governess in Hanover. Terms, for the morning 40*l*, if daily 60*l*. Address Box 1173, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS; age 35. Teaches English, music, and drawing, with the rudiments of French. Has been accustomed to tuition for more than eight years. Salary not less than 25*l*. Can give good references. Address Box 1175, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS; age 23. Is competent to instruct in thorough English, French, music, and drawing (junior pupils preferred). Can give good references. Salary, if resident 35*l*, if daily according to the time required. Address Box 1177, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in the neighbourhood of Finsbury; age 23. Has been accustomed to tuition for three years and a half, and can instruct in English, French, and the rudiments of German; drawing and music to pupils under twelve years of age. Good references given. Salary 50 guineas for two or three hours daily. Address Box 1179, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS; at Clapham, or any other district of easy access from town; age 24. Teaches English, French, German, Italian, good music, and drawing. Is experienced in tuition, and has had good appointments; the highest testimonials can be produced. Terms, according to circumstances, from 60*l* to 100*l* per annum. Address Box 1181, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS; age 27. Teaches English, music, French, singing, German, and drawing; has had great experience in tuition, and can give excellent references. No objection to distance. Address Box 1183, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS in the neighbourhood of Stoke Newington, Stamford-hill, Clapton, or Highbury; age 25. Teaches French, the rudiments of German and Latin, the piano, singing, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education; has had much experience both in families and schools; has just returned from Paris, where she has been staying for fifteen months for the purpose of improvement in French, &c. References to the families with whom she has been engaged. Terms according to the number of hours, &c. Address Box 1185, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS, daily, resident, or occasional; age 28. Teaches French, German, and English, with composition; also astronomy, drawing in several styles, piano, organ, singing, thorough bass, calligraphy, and wax flowers; also dancing and riding if required. Can give the highest references to families of distinction: was a pupil of Giuglini, Kallmark, Varley, R.A., and Bernhart. Terms liberal. Address Box 1187, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING DAILY GOVERNESS; Brompton, Kensington, or Chelsea preferred. Has diplomas for teaching German, French, and Italian; has been Professor of German and Italian at the Royal Academy at the Hague. Teaches also the piano and singing. Terms, 70*l* for a daily engagement, two guineas per quarter for two hours weekly in languages. Can be highly recommended. Address Box 1189, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH GOVERNESS in a school or family, either in town or country. Teaches French and drawing, painting in water-colours and oil. Advertiser is a Parisian, and 35 years of age. Salary 35*l*. Address Box 1191, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, within a convenient distance of the Marble Arch; age 23. Teaches English, French fluently (acquired in Paris), German, drawing, the rudiments of Italian, Latin, music, and singing. Has a first-class general certificate from Queen's College, where she was educated. Terms from 40 to 45 guineas. Address Box 1193, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING or AFTERNOON GOVERNESS, in the neighbourhood of Belgrave or Clapham; age 27. Is experienced in teaching, having been engaged upwards of eleven years as resident governess in the families of the nobility, gentry, and clergy. Is qualified to impart sound English, good music, singing, painting, and drawing, in various styles; also, dancing, and the rudiments of Latin. Would not object to little boys. Salary according to the time required. Address Box 1195, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, in the locality of Bayswater or Notting-hill; a Christian family preferred. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and drawing. Has had ten years' experience in tuition, more than four of which on the Continent. Terms according to time required. Address Box 1197, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, in the neighbourhood of the Regent's or Hyde Parks. Advertiser is a married lady (no family), and 30 years of age. Is competent to impart a thorough English education, combined with fluent Parisian French, good music and singing, drawing and painting in several styles, and the rudiments of German and Latin. Has had several years' experience in tuition. Salary not under 60 guineas. Finishes without the aid of masters. Address Box 1199, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS. Perfectly understands French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; also gives instruction in the elements of Euclid, music, drawing, &c. Possesses ten certificates from Queen's College. Terms 5*l* per hour; an abatement if more than one hour at a sitting. Address Box 1201, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS. Advertiser perfectly understands French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; gives instruction also in the elements of Euclid, music, drawing, &c. Has received ten certificates from Queen's College. Terms for morning lessons 5*l* for a single hour; a considerable reduction will be made if the lesson occupies two or three consecutive hours. Address Box 1203, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, to pupils under 14 years of age; the midland or northern counties preferred. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and the elements of German. Has held appointments in two families of five and six years' duration; is a sound churchwoman, and had 13 years' experience in tuition; age 30; good references. Address Box 1205, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a well-connected family; young pupils preferred. Can impart a sound English education in all its branches, very good music, and excellent French (acquired in Paris), both conversationally and grammatically. Can give references to a first-class school in this country, where she has resided two years as article pupil, and also to a Parisian establishment as to her capabilities in teaching French; age 20. Salary from 20*l* to 30*l*. Address Box 1207, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS; the neighbourhood of Camden Town preferred; age 20. Is fully qualified to instruct in English generally, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had much experience in teaching children at private schools; reference to the situation she has just resigned. Salary, if daily 30*l*, if resident 20*l*. Address Box 1209, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS; age 28. Teaches English, French, German, music, and drawing. Has been two years in Russia in a German family, and has travelled in Germany; satisfactory testimonials and references given; is a member of the Church of England. Salary 60*l*. Has no objection to travel. Address Box 1211, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family or school; age 20. Is competent to give instruction in English, French, music, and drawing. Salary 25*l* and laundry expenses. Address Box 1213, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family; the country preferred. Teaches English in its usual branches, music, French (acquired on the Continent), and drawing. Has had eight years' experience in tuition; age 28. Salary 25*l*. Address Box 1215, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family; age 24. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, French, Italian, Spanish, rudiments of German and Latin, drawing, dancing, piano, and singing. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Pupils under 12 preferred. Salary 30*l* at least. No objection to the country nor to travelling, but would prefer London or its neighbourhood. Address Box 1217, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in or near London; age 23. Teaches English in all its branches, French (acquired on the Continent), and music, also the rudiments of German. Has been a teacher in a school. Salary about 30*l*. Address Box 1219, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Christian family; locality and number of pupils immaterial; age 24. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and can impart instruction in the usual branches of a thoroughly English education, and in the accomplishments of music, singing, French, German, and drawing in pencils and crayons. Can have good testimonials from families in which she has resided, in one for the space of three years. Salary about 30*l*. Address Box 1221, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, three days in the week, to teach thorough English with drawing to advanced pupils. Localities preferred, Hackney, Islington, the City, or any station on the North London Railway. Has studied drawing at the Government School of Design. Could attend for four days, if necessary, and her whole time may be disengaged after Christmas. French and music, if required. Age 27. Salary 24*l* for three alternate mornings. Address Box 1223, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, to teach the piano-forte, and, if required, to assist in English, French, drawing, and the rudiments of German. Terms for music one guinea, or one guinea per quarter. Reference to the parents of her present pupils. Would like to accompany a family to the Continent, in which case she would only require salary sufficient to defray travelling expenses. Age 19. Address Box 1225, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING MUSICAL GOVERNESS in a good school, or in a family. Advertiser is a pupil of Queen's College, experienced in tuition, and possesses unexceptionable testimonials. Address Box 1227, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a preparatory school for little boys, or as Governess in a family. Is competent to impart a sound English education (no accomplishments). Has been engaged in tuition for the last eight years; age 29. Salary 25*l*. Highly respectable references. Address Box 1229, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school or family (Lancashire, Cheshire, or North Wales preferred); age 20. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of German. Has had two years' experience in tuition. Salary from 20*l* to 25*l*. Address Box 1231, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER. A young lady is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a school as junior teacher where, in return for her services, she could have the benefit of the masters, and where a German governess is resident. Address Box 1233, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC TEACHER. A lady of good family wishes to meet with a home in an agreeable family (no young children), with the comforts of a good household, in exchange for good instruction in music. Good references exchanged; West-end preferred. She also wishes to increase her connection in private piano-forte lessons; 7*l* 6*d* per lesson; an abatement by the quarter. Imparts a sound groundwork, fine touch, and finished style. Schools and families attended. Address Box 1235, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TEACHER in schools or families. Teaches German, French, Italian, Latin, and Greek; also, if required, can give instruction in Euclid and astronomy. Advertiser is a native of Germany, accustomed to tuition, and has classes at her own house in the neighbourhood of Russell-square; references of the highest character. Terms according to time and requirements. Address Box 1237, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school for improvement; age 17. Would teach the languages, and in return would require lessons in drawing and music from masters. As to competency sufficient reference will be given. Advertiser has studied Latin for six years. Address Box 1239, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS PUPIL, to assist with the juniors, paying 12*l* per annum, and receiving lessons on the piano-forte, drawing, French, dancing, and singing. Age 18. Address Box 1241, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Junior Teacher; locality immaterial. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, music, and the rudiments of French. Has experience in tuition, and can be well recommended; age 19. Salary 20*l* and laundry expenses. Address Box 1243, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS in or near London; age 21. Can teach English thoroughly, French, and music. Is accustomed to tuition; reads aloud well, and can continue to do so for hours without fatigue. Salary from 25l. to 30l., with laundry and travelling expenses defrayed. Address Box 1245, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a lady; age 24. Teaches French, drawing, music, and dancing, with the usual branches of an English education. Is accustomed to tuition; would be happy to make herself generally useful. Salary 20l. Address Box 1247, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Junior Teacher in a school. Can instruct in the usual branches of an English education, including good music, and the rudiments of French. Has had two years' experience in tuition; age 19. Terms 18l. Address Box 1249, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of the French language. Advertiser is 30 years of age, and was born and educated in France; can also teach music to junior pupils; has experience in tuition. References to ministers both in Paris and London. Salary not under 30l. per annum, laundress and travelling expenses included. Address Box 1251, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school where, in return for her services, she could receive further lessons in French, German and music, and have her laundry expenses defrayed. Has filled a similar situation; can give good references; age 21. Address Box 1253, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, in a good family; the country preferred; age 27. Can give a sound English education, without accomplishments. Has been governess in a farm house; is a good needlewoman. Salary required 12l. Address Box 1255, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CUDESSEDON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.—AN EXHIBITION of 50l. for the year is now VACANT. Candidates are requested to communicate immediately with the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, Cudesdon College, Wheatley, Oxford. N.B. The next Term commences Saturday, Oct. 27th.

EVENING CLASSES.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The ensuing WINTER SESSION will OPEN on FRIDAY, October 12, with an Introductory Lecture by Professor Mariette, M.A., at 8 o'clock p.m. Any gentleman presenting his private card, or his card of admission to any part of the course, will be admitted. A prospectus may be obtained free of expense from J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London; or a syllabus of the lectures will be forwarded on receipt of three postage stamps. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The College Session for 1860-61 will begin on TUESDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, when the examinations will commence. The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and in the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture, will begin on November 1st; the Law Lectures on December 1st. Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 15l. to 40l., are awarded by annual examination in the several departments.

Higher Courses have been arranged for Students intending to become candidates for University Honours, or for appointments in the Civil Service of India, or for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

The ordinary Classes embrace the branches required for examinations for the home Civil Service.

COLLEGE CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.—The Council have instituted a course of instruction of two years' duration, and will give a College Certificate of Proficiency to those who pursue it, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

Further information will be found in the "Belfast Queen's College Calendar" for 1860, or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.

By order of the President,

RICHARD OULTON, Registrar.
Queen's College, Belfast, July 1860.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
SESSION 1860-61.
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, a.m., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 16th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40l. each; viz.: Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.: Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24l. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

EDUCATION, Sea side, Dover.—BURLINGTON HOUSE CLASSICAL, Mathematical, and Commercial SCHOOL. A happy home, parental care, and sound, moral, religious, and intellectual training insured. Situation beautiful, locality healthy, residence commodious, and of good elevation. Number limited, individual attention, and superior domestic comforts. French and German by eminent professors. Special care taken of pupils in weak health or of delicate constitution. Address "Rev. M.A." Principal.

CAVERSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY, near Reading.—The course of instruction embraces every branch of a sound Commercial Education, with Classics and Mathematics; French by a resident Parisian. This establishment has been conducted many years by Mr. KNIGHTON, and the pupils are regularly examined by the College of Preceptors, from whom they have received many certificates. Terms: board and education, under twelve years, 24 guineas per annum; above that age, 26 guineas; laundress, two guineas per annum. References given to, and required from, strangers.

HIGH SCHOOL, CARLISLE.

Head Master—Rev. William Bell, M.A., Oxford.

Mathematical Master.—Rev. J. G. Douman, M.A., Cambridge. The system of classical tuition is that adopted at Rugby and Harrow. There is an ENGLISH DEPARTMENT specially for mercantile education, under a first-class training master and accountant. SONS of CLERGYMEN admitted at a reduction from the usual terms, which average about Fifty Guineas inclusive.

Apply to the Head Master, or to Messrs. SHURMAN, Carlisle.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Professor KEY, M.A., F.R.S.—This Course will consist of Twenty Lectures of an hour and a half each, to be given on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 p.m., and to commence on Wednesday, the 14th of November. Fee, 1l.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, Lond. n. Sept. 28, 1860.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Brighton, receives a few Young Ladies to BOARD and EDUCATE, giving them the comforts of home. The entire care of orphans, or children from India or elsewhere, not objected to. References given and required. Address "A.B.C.," 8, Clifton-hill, Brighton, Sussex.

PROFESSOR UBAGHS gives lessons in FRENCH, GERMAN, DUTCH, and LATIN, in Schools and Private Families. References kindly permitted: His Lordship the Archbishop of Dublin; the Rev. Daniel Moore, Rector of Camden Church, near Camberwell; the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., 48, Euston-square, W. Apply by letter at Professor UBAGHS' Residence, 1, Mary's-place, Park-road, Old Kent-road, S.E.

GERMAN and MATHEMATICS.—Herr OSCAR VON WEGNER, Professor in Schools and families of distinction, PREPARES STUDENTS for Examination in the above subjects. He undertakes Translations in German, French, and English.—Lessons at 4, Sydney-street, Brompton, S.W.

THE SITUATION of UNDER MASTER of the Grammar School, at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, will be VACANT at Christmas next. The income is about 120l. per annum, without residence. The master is allowed to receive boarders, to be educated in the school, and there is a prospect of a Title to orders. Testimonials to be sent to Mr. DORANT, Solicitor, St. Alban's (Clerk to the Trustees), before the 20th of October inst.

AS TUTOR or TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A Graduate of Oxford, educated at St. Peter's, Radley, experienced in tuition, at present at Baden-Baden, but would return to England, or remain on the Continent, in the event of an engagement there. Address "F.T.H.," Penny's Library, Frome.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a highly-principled, energetic lady (a good housekeeper) as PARTNER in a superior school, established for some years. Premium, including half share of furniture, 450l.

Address "E.B.," W. Marshall's, Advertising Agent, 65, Cannon-street, E.C.

SCHOOL WANTED.—WANTED to PURCHASE by a Private Tutor, of long experience, a second-class BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for BOYS. It must be within the suburbs of London, or near some large town, within 40 or 50 miles of London.

Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), and full particulars, to "O.P.," care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, Collegiate and Grammar School Proprietors, and others.—To be LET, on LEASE or otherwise, with immediate possession, LEWESFORD HOUSE, Hitchin, Herts, 45 minutes' ride only from London, on the Great Northern Railway. The house is just at the outskirts of the town, well situated, high and dry, and in a proverbially healthy district, being on a gravelly and chalk soil. It is a comfortable and substantial brick-built residence, and contains good entrance hall, parlour, drawing room, morning room, study, housekeeper's room, and six other bed chambers, capital kitchen, and other most convenient in-door and out-door offices and domestic accommodation, spacious dry cellars, a principal and secondary staircase, three pumps (one for soft and two for hard water); gas and water are laid on throughout the entire house; a well-enclosed and screened playground, and an inner play ground, with open shed thereto, for wet weather; lawn, kitchen garden, partly walled and well clothed and stocked with fruit trees. Immediately opposite the house is an inclosed piece of grass land, completely supervised from the house, a portion of which is to be let therewith, large enough for cricket and all other recreations. The house is in excellent order and repair and fit for immediate occupation. Fifty boys can be well accommodated. They are in every way adapted as a first-class school or collegiate or grammar school establishment. The school room and dining room are spacious, well lighted, and lofty. The house is equally suited as a family residence.

For further particulars and terms, and for cards to view, apply to Messrs. JACKSON and SOX, Hertford and Ware; Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, Hitchin and Baldock; and to Messrs. DRIVER, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 3, White-hall, London, S.W.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call. G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—

"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post*. Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas. Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices. Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

First of the kind manufactured and patented in the United Kingdom and France, as explained with Engravings in the *Illustrated London News* of May 26. Supplied by Brown and Polson to her Majesty the Queen, by order from Buckingham Palace. It is in great favour where it has been made known for puddings, blancmange, &c., preferred to the best arrow-root, and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids.—BROWN and POLSON, Manufacturers and Purveyors to her Majesty, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of important old Dutch Pictures, at Amsterdam.
MESSRS. ROOS, DE BRIS, and ENGELBERTS, directors of the sales of fine arts, intend to SELL by public AUCTION, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, some precious ANCIENT DUTCH PICTURES; among which especially excel the portrait of Gerard Dow, by himself; two portraits, represented in full length, by P. Van Stengelandt; portrait of a lady, by Van Mieris; and other fine pictures, old drawings, and etchings, which belonged to the late Highborn Daniel Hooft, J. b. Z.

The valuable and extensive Library of the late C. Scarisbrick, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, and following days, at One o'clock precisely, by direction of the will, and by order of the executors, the very valuable and extensive LIBRARY of Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., deceased, removed from Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, comprising fine books of prints, galleries, topography, and county history, voyages and travels, Greek and Latin classics, dictionaries, works of the best English and French authors, bibliography, natural history, botany, many of which are on large paper, and the greater part in elegant morocco, Russia, and calf bindings. Further notice will be given.

Splendid carved-oak Furniture and Carvings of the late C. Scarisbrick, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, and following day, at One o'clock precisely, by direction of the will, and by order of the executors, the valuable CARVED-OAK FURNITURE and CARVINGS of Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., deceased, removed from Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, comprising a magnificent screen for a dining-hall, nearly 70 feet long; a splendid bookcase, nearly 40 feet long; another, 15 feet long; a pair of noble bookcases about 7 feet long; and a very fine and large library table, enriched with life-sized figures, animals, subjects, &c. Also a large quantity of ancient Italian, Flemish, and English carvings in oak, consisting of panels, pilasters, columns, and other detached pieces elaborately carved with subjects of figures, masks, animals, fruit and flowers, and other ornaments.

May be viewed on and after Monday, October 29, and Catalogues had at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS' Offices, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.

The "Thomas Bell Library," containing 16,000 volumes of Printed Books and Manuscripts, for Sale by Auction, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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The Sale will be held at the late Residence of the deceased gentleman, No. 16, Cumberland-row, Westgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, October 15th, 1860, and following days, commencing each morning at eleven o'clock. In the course of the Sale will be disposed of, several large and small Bookcases, a Cabinet of Coins and Seals, a Wood Engraver's Tool-chest with excellent Graving Tools, and an Iron Safe, 27 inches by 20 inches.

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CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.....	441
Platitudinarianism.....	441
The British Museum.....	442
ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE.—	
The Arts:	
Okely's Development of Christian Architecture in Italy.....	443
Harris's Victorian Architecture.....	444
Deianotte's Primer on the Art of Illumination.....	444
Fiction:	
Who shall be Duchess?.....	444
Addison's Diary of a Judge.....	445
Maxwell's Erin-go-Bragh.....	445
Kingston's Digby Heathcote.....	445
Poetry:	
Crocker's Poetical Works.....	445
Hesperus, and other Poems.....	445
Burghley's The Sutherland Clearance.....	446
Miscellaneous:	
Hardy's Review of the present state of the Shakespearean Controversy.....	446
Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare.....	446
Osborn's Past and Future of British Relations in China.....	448
Arthur's Italy in Transition.....	448
How to Make several Kinds of Miniature Pumps and a Fire Engine.....	449
My Country. By E. S. A.....	449
Binney's Lights and Shaws of Church Life in Australia.....	449
Owen's Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World.....	449
The Magazines and Periodicals.....	449
EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:	
Education:	
The Fables of Babilus.....	451
Music and Musicians:	
Musical and Dramatic Gossip.....	454
Art and Artists:	
Science and Inventions.....	455
Correspondence.....	457
Miscellaneous.....	457
Obituary.....	457
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:	
Notes on Books, Bookselling, &c.....	461
Books Wanted to Purchase.....	462
Trade News.....	462
Books Recently Published.....	462
ADVERTISEMENTS.....	433-410, 463, 464

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A LITTLE LEARNING may be a dangerous thing; but it is also, we opine, an exceedingly profitable one, if used with judgment. At all events, it enables its possessor to purchase houses and leases, to ride in his carriage, and to talk (with authority) nonsense by the hour. Emboldened by the success of his book yecept "The Great Tribulation Coming on the Earth," Dr. CUMMING has for the nonce persuaded trade to give way to religion, and has enlightened the good folks of Manchester, in the Commercial Hall of that city, as to the future destinies of England, as deduced from Old Testament prophecy. It is perhaps fortunate for Dr. CUMMING that he finds persons who believe in his prophetic dicta more earnestly than he evidently does himself. It has probably struck others than our facetious contemporary *Punch* as strange that a gentleman, who feels confident that the world will come to an end in 1867, should have taken the lease of a house which is to last several years after the date when time shall be no more. As no man evidently knows so much about futurity as Dr. CUMMING, we should advise his admirers to take a leaf out of his book, and bethink themselves that, although the present dispensation is to come to an end in the year 1867, there is no reason whatever to conclude that a comfortable well-built mansion will not fetch its own price in the world of spirits. In fact, men of wealth will thus falsify the saying of JOB, and in 1867 take out of the world that which they did not bring into it. The latest discovery of the Reverend Doctor has been that the Jews are about to be restored to their native land, as "a fragrant national offering to God," by the instrumentality of England. He gives chapter and verse. Let our readers turn to the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah. In the first verse we read: "Woe to the land shadowing with wings which is beyond the river of Ethiopia." It requires some ingenuity to see how this evidently applies to England; but Doctor CUMMING is an ingenious man. "Woe" he has discovered in this passage means "ho;" "shadowing" undoubtedly means "protecting;" and that "wings" stand for "sails" is triumphantly proved by LAMARTINE's having once written "The wings of the gull flapped against the mast like the sails of a ship." Then we have the passage thus, "Ho to the land protecting with sails," &c. Of what land, asks the Doctor, "is this the dominant characteristic?" Why, undoubtedly of England. "The white sails of England," &c., &c. This is pretty clear; but the Doctor, to make assurance doubly sure, proceeds to comment on the second verse thus: "That sends ambassadors by the sea, even in vessels of bulrushes upon the waters," &c. Sending ambassadors by sea, he tells us, refers to the normal habit of the people of England. It may be said pre-eminently of our country, that she sends ambassadors by sea: which of course is clear enough to those persons who will take the trouble to recollect that they live in an island. What then are bulrushes? "Bulrushes live upon water; in fact, the word means steamships or steamboats." Will any one venture after this to maintain that Macedon is not Monmouth, or that Monmouth is not Macedon? "Bulrushes live upon water"—*ergo*, they are steamships. So do teetotallers—*ergo*, they are steamships, we suppose. Take another passage. EZEKIEL says: "Tarshish was thy merchant, by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches; with silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in thy fairs." "This Tarshish," adds the Doctor, "was called upon by God to accomplish the purpose, 'with the young lions thereof.'" First, infers Doctor CUMMING from this passage, Tarshish is an island; so is England. Is it not then probable that Tarshish means England? But hold a moment; how about "the young lions?" Has not every country its distinctive mark, and has not England her British lion? Is it not clear to every one that several young lions must mean one old one? If this be granted, can there be any doubt for a moment that Tarshish is an island, and means England? And so the Doctor deals with other texts and quotations from Jeremiah, Isaiah, and Ezekiel. Why, we could show with very great certainty, if we were allowed to interpret Scripture à la CUMMING, that the Doctor himself is the beast with seven heads, or BALAAM's ass. Can impudence and credulity, we ask, go farther?—impudence on the part of the speaker who dares talk such profane nonsense; and credulity on the part of the audience who can listen to it with applause?

The Senate of the University of Cambridge has just done an act unprecedented in the history of the University, but, we make bold to say, eminently judicious. Its members have just rejected as Proctor the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, of King's College—the gentleman who some eighteen months ago distinguished himself as Pro-Proctor in a very unenviable manner. On that occasion he showed that, as far as common sense was concerned, he was utterly unfit for an office the sole qualification for which is a very moderate portion of that useful quality. The University rightly judged that a person who blundered egregiously as Pro-Proctor ought not to have the chance of doing so a second time in the more important office of Proctor. Moreover, we take it that the University chest is scarcely sufficiently well-stocked to allow the Vice-Chancellor the luxury of carrying on a series of lawsuits with the town of Cambridge, which he would almost inevitably be called upon to do were Mr. WILLIAMS allowed to give full scope to his passion for clearing the streets of Cambridge into the interior of the University Spinning House. Twenty-eight gentle-

men have been found to say, "Perish the University, only let Mr. WILLIAMS be Proctor." Any one, however, acquainted with Cambridge politics, will see at once that these twenty-eight senators have probably allowed their feelings of private friendship for Mr. WILLIAMS to bias them. They are, for the most part, nondescripts in opinion, and we regret to state that their threatened unity, were it successful, would be exceedingly mischievous. One cannot help smiling to see the name of a gentleman who, some few years ago, declared from the University pulpit "that he returned thanks to God that England contained one right reverend father in God, HENRY of EXETER, who did his duty," jostling that of another gentleman whose prize essay was only made presentable by being weeded of a good deal that savoured of German rationalism. *Vexat censura columbas* cannot be said of Mr. WILLIAMS, as his mischievous but well-intentioned bigotry makes the censure in his case a thoroughly well-deserved one.

PLATITUDINARIANISM.

THE PECULIARLY REFLECTIVE CHARACTER of English literature, no less observable in poetry than in prose, has in every age exposed it to the peril and the shame of being satisfied with platitudes. Contemplative, meditative, deeply philosophical, the English are not; but they are prone to reflection. They are, therefore, inclined to applaud any author, however insignificant, who is a little more given to reflection than themselves. Reflection cannot arrive at the truth of the universe, for it is neither the real, nor the ideal, nor a combination of both; but it arrives at the only truth the Englishman cares for—English truth. You marvel at the reputation of Martin Farquhar Tupper, at the weight attached to the words of Mr. Arthur Helps and his imitators. But these persons, if not thinkers, or in any high or genial sense writers, have the gift of reflectiveness. Their twaddling talk goes a few points farther than the commonplace ponderings of their readers. They supply no food, they offer no suggestion, they lead no march, but they tell what is dimly inscribed on the other side of the milestone.

The English are always very willing to repent, but seldom very willing to reform. At present they are more than usually repentant and reflective. The platitudinarians consequently have it for the moment all their own way. We had never such tiresome demonstrations of what had never been denied, or such persistent repetition of fallacies the most innocuous. The idol of the platitudinarian is moderation: he does not teach you whither you ought to go, but he can clearly show you where you ought to stop. You are thus sometimes saved from breaking your shins, or from falling on your nose, and you ought to be thankful. The platitudinarian steals proverbs, takes all the life out of them, and is exceedingly oracular when presenting the skeletons. Our literature is at this hour platitudinarian; what of it is not platitudinarian is inspired by the genius of sneering. One of our most successful weekly periodicals contrives admirably to combine the two; it snores in one sentence and snarls in the next. On the whole the platitudinarian is an animal we can more readily tolerate than the sneerer; he thinks too well of himself to think ill of anybody else; whereas the sneerer, conscious that he is a malignant creature, is never happy except when detecting and branding defects. If he did this with some wit or humour, we should pardon him; but his wit is forced and his humour is heavy. When he dreams that he is sitting in the seat of the scorpion, and astonishing and annihilating by his sarcasm, he is really enthroned on the stool of the dunce. So that the most platitudinarian of the platitudinarians is not Tupper, with his immortal and beautiful smirk of self-delight, but often the man who runs Tupper down.

The danger of platitudinarianism to a nation is not so much intellectual as moral. If a nation intellectually rejoices in platitudes, it may be folly to nourish it with anything else. Unfortunately, platitudes sink into the heart as well as into the brain, and strangle the instinct of heroism. The combat with platitudes must therefore be a moral combat. When we have put valour, grand aspirations, grand resolves into the nation's soul, forthwith will perish the yearning for intellectual garbage. When platitudes reign, there is a difficulty in being original without being paradoxical, eccentric, and consequently false. Platitudes drive the original man into an attitude of antagonism. Of the few really original writers of our day is Carlyle—not in thinking, for he is little of a philosopher; nor in prophetic utterance, as his worshippers dream, for he is still less of a prophet than of a philosopher—but in the keen, conquering eye to look untutored, unjaundiced at creation, and in a potent hand to paint corresponding to the fresh and mighty glance. Now it was unfortunate for Carlyle that his literary career began when England's most colossal platitudinarian apocalypse was also beginning, when stupidities spiced with quakeries seized on the pulpit and the press, and every dullard's chatter found denser dunces to applaud it. Carlyle's healthiest, strongest feeling is a detestation of blockheads: the crime of crimes with him, and he may not be altogether wrong, is that of being a fool; and against fools have his fiercest onslaughts been. He is, we are sure, free from envy; but it must have wounded something akin to vanity to know that the most popular author during the last thirty years was only a brilliant platitudinarian, a crowned mediocrity, as destitute of rich genius as of noble aim and divine insight—was, as the slave of a party, not less, but more the favourite of the people. Some one said of himself that

he was just to his own nature and to mankind in his wrath and in his pity; eminently unjust to his own nature and to mankind in his contempt. For Carlyle's contempt has been a sore disease, a signal misfortune; but it was mainly the platitudinarianism of his times that both implanted and nourished it. How much has England's literature lost therein that Carlyle's love is not equal to his disdain! Instead of complete, harmonious, and radiant pictures, we have wild, lurid outlines in which the ferocity of the painter is more conspicuous than his art; and yet Carlyle still remains the ablest of living artists. In honesty it must be avowed that, if Carlyle stupendously despises, he never sneers; he leaves that bad and barren occupation to the creatures who would be absolutely nothing unless they impotently and impudently sneered.

What may be called the chronic platitudinarianism of the English is the result in no small measure of their sectarian tendencies. Each political or religious sect has its fétiche, its oracle, who is everything to the sect, but nothing to the rest of the world. The English are incapable of understanding catholic national men; they even render the existence of such impossible. There are so many paltry images of wood and stone, that a demigod cannot crush his way through them. So the demigod stands apart, shunning and shunned. England does not produce fewer great men than other great countries; but it offers countless obstacles to the development of great men. Among our present politicians we cannot point to a single great man; but can we not point to many a politician who owes a great position entirely to qualities which we are bound to abhor? England is the only country where even science and learning are not allowed to be unsectarian. If a professor of Sanscrit in a University has to be appointed, the debate is sure to be, not about fitness, but whether the High Church or the Low Church candidate ought to be appointed. And a professor of geology in a university would not dare to proclaim all the conclusions to which geology inevitably leads. Thus the offspring of sectarianism and platitudinarianism cannot fail to be cowardice, hypocrisy, and cant. What would best antagonise sectarianism and platitudinarianism in England would be national institutions, for of such we have none, unless perhaps we except the workhouse. We want national universities, national academies, national churches, a whole host of national agencies and ministries. We should not like to see these leading to an arid monotony, as in France. But, from the constitution of English society, from the character of the English people, from the empire of English traditions and customs, from the resistance of English conservatism, no curse of this kind is to be dreaded. Monotony may come from the absolute hatred of monotony, and we may sink into the mechanical from perpetual conflict with the mechanical. We have been prevented from climbing triumphantly to national existence and glory through that bugbear of pedants and idiots—centralisation; as if a true centralisation unfolded not the natural, infinite, sublime diversities which a false centralisation kills. The English community is a chaos, where the various elements do not rush into collision, partly from stagnancy, partly from selfish calculation, and partly because they are afraid of each other. But it is monstrous to call this spurious peace, this craven calm, wherein miraculous English vigour hugely and clumsily weltereth, celestial order. A gigantic pith, bursting into unsymmetrical shapes, would be none the less gigantic for clothing itself with symmetry. The strongest trees are those with the most faultless proportions; though now and then a stunted and twisted trunk may have, with the dwarf's deformity, the dwarf's occasional health and force. But English logic is that, as the English unsymmetrical is so invincibly and fruitfully puissant, symmetry would be a weakness. The absence of symmetry in a nation fatally brings with it the absence of the lofty. English energy squanders itself bounteously, transformingly abroad, but it aims at nothing high. But banish loftiness, and you banish the ideal and bring in platitudinarianism. In the exile of the ideal and the lofty the Englishman has two means of relieving himself from what is intolerable in platitudinarianism—a coarse excitement and a still coarser credulity. It is profitless denouncing drunkenness and other vices as long as platitudinarianism is supreme, and as long as there is no escape through idealism into loftier spheres. Not a prosaic contentment, but a poetic discontentment, is the lot of man. We can adorn, gladden, illuminate what is around us only by a continued gaze to what is above us. The godlike we do, not through the godlike we possess, but through the godlike we dream. The appetite for coarse excitements has in England been declining; but in the same degree has the appetite for a coarser credulity been increasing. England was never so credulous as now, because credulity is the real or artificial reaction against incredulity, and is thus to be distinguished from true religion, from genuine faith. The middle ages were not credulous; they had simply that fervent conviction which saw miracles everywhere. It is only an unbelieving which can be a credulous generation. If, however, it is incredulity which is victorious in the disgusting, and not more disgusting than childish, exhibitions of credulity, table-turning and the rest, there is also a revolt against latitudinarianism, a revolt which would take some divine direction if idealism were to gleam into the phantasy and the bosom. The two proudest nations in the world are the English and the Spaniards. But the pride of the Spaniard is much less offensive than the pride of the Englishman, because the former is an idealist, and the latter is not. It is not through his haughtiness, it is through his haughty realism, that the Englishman annoys and wounds. Yet the Englishman may be more Quixotic than the countrymen of Don

Quixote. He grows tired of his platitudinarianism, his realism, his pride, and rushes into maddest contrasts. And it is in these contrasts that we encounter alike what is grandest in his humanity and broadest in his humour. Perhaps if the Englishman were not a platitudinarian neither would he be an incomparable, an indomitable philanthropist. And, assuredly, but for platitudinarianism, there would not be that plenitude of the grotesque which is the source of comic power amongst us.

Comedy is of two kinds: at Athens it was, at Paris it is, the sparkle of a sympathetic laughter, with flashes of bitter mockery; in our own land it is the voice, at once joyous and sad, from an abyss of social antagonisms. It is thus that our comedy is more tragic than our tragedy; and Shakespeare requires no farther justification for mingling them together. The Englishman, as the platitudinarian by excellence, neither adopts nor disseminates ideas; he does not know what an idea means—it is a word in his language, and that is all. He has no respect, no admiration, no helping hand for the nations who devote themselves to an idea, who die that it may live. The contest in Italy he does not understand; he hates oppression, and he loves gallant deeds: no farther than this is he the friend of Italy. Our good, brave Englishman we must take with the good and the evil of his platitudinarianism. But let the idealists strive to bring him into a more ethereal region than that in which he habitually dwells.

ATTICUS.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Occasional Criticisms, No. II.—Official Figments.

WHILE WRITING on the departments of the Museum, I forbore to touch on the designations of the heads of departments. The subject, however, calls for discussion; and I propose to give, on a future occasion, an essay on official terminology.

In the mean time, and as a vacation exercise, I shall transcribe a specimen of the mode in which enormous figments may be compressed into a small space.

The specimen consists of a note, of ten half-lines, which occurs in a printed paper thus entitled: *Private and Confidential. On the Collection of the printed Books at the British Museum, its Increase and Arrangement.* [1845] Folio, pp. iv. 86.

An under librarian is often designated as "keeper of a department;" the Act of Parliament, however, by which the British Museum was founded mentions only a principal librarian, under librarians, and assistant librarians. No librarian is mentioned; and by the same Act no one, properly speaking, seems entitled to be called keeper of any department or portion of the collections; the only keeper in whom the custody of the collections is vested by that Act being the principal librarian. The rest of the officers are only to aid and assist him in the care and preservation of that of which he alone has the custody.—A. PANIZZI.

Now comes the comment. I have the Act of the 26 Geo. 2 before me. It nowhere mentions *under librarians*! It nowhere mentions *assistant librarians*! The assertions of Mr. Panizzi are mere figments.

The words "no librarian is mentioned" may seem superfluous. Were they not designed to intimate the attention with which the learned keeper had read the Act, and thereby to obtain credence for his figments?

The objection made by Mr. Panizzi to the term *keeper*, as applied to the heads of departments, rests on a falsification, and his philological lecture to the trustees was a failure: they persisted in *speaking improperly*! So it appears by the *Statutes* of 1851. The case stands thus. The Act authorises the three principal trustees, or any two of them, to nominate and appoint officers and servants—the principal librarian excepted—and leaves it to the trustees, or the major part of them, at any general meeting assembled, to prescribe their duties and designations.

It is twice stated above that the custody of the collection is vested in the principal librarian *alone*. I denounce the statement as a figment—an audacious figment on an important point in the constitution of the establishment. The best corrective of it will be copies of all those parts of the Act in which the principal librarian is named.

(1.) And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the principal librarian, to whom the care and custody of the said general repository shall be *chiefly* committed, shall, from time to time, be nominated, &c.

(2.) Provided always, that no such person to whom the care and custody of the said general repository shall be *chiefly* committed, nor any of the rest of the said officers or servants, unless in cases of occasional sickness, &c.

(3.) Provided nevertheless, that the person to whom in manner aforesaid the care and custody of the said general repository shall be *chiefly* committed, shall and may be assisted by such subordinate officers and servants, &c.

For the convenience of the principal librarian I give an extract from Samuel Johnson: "*CHIEFLY. adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common."

The *Statement* in which the critical note of Mr. Panizzi occurs was printed for the information of the trustees of the Museum; was communicated to the Lords of the Treasury; was presented to the House of Commons. Who would doubt its entire correctness? It is dated the 1st January 1845, but was not forwarded to the Treasury till the 16th December, so that there was ample time for revision and correction, had it contained any *undesigned* misrepresentations.

A history of the Museum is a desideratum in English literature. How can it be written? On what documents could the author rely? I leave the questions unanswered; but, whoever may undertake it, I warn him to beware of the figments and fallacies of Mr. Panizzi.

BOLTON CORNEY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE ARTS.

Development of Christian Architecture in Italy. By W. SEBASTIAN OKELY, M.A., F.Cam.Ph.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Travelling Bachelor of the University. London: Longmans. 1860. pp. 228 (and 16 pp. plates).

FOR ALL INTERESTED IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, now a numerous body, this is a valuable contribution to one phase of the structural history of that style. Mr. Okely, during his three years' tour in Italy as Travelling Bachelor, directed his attention, at Dr. Whewell's prompting, to architecture; the Don having suggested it to a Bachelor hard-up for an aim, as "an interesting subject for investigation." The result of an extensive personal examination of Italian churches, and of simultaneous careful notes, is the present volume. In which the development of Italian Gothic is traced structurally step by step from the classic out of which it sprang. It is traced to instinctive and progressive adoption of the fundamental principle or ideal of Gothic architecture, viz., "that every artifice of construction must be displayed;" which is the antithesis of "the principle of classic (or it should rather have been said of Roman) architecture, viz., "that every artifice of construction must be concealed." This development of an Italian Gothic widely differing from the Gothic of England, France, and Germany, is shown (contrary to the received opinion) to have been independent of northern influence. It is patiently traced from the nucleus of the basilican churches at Rome: firstly, in interiors; secondly, in façades; thirdly, in towers. Despite the perplexing multitude, and at first sight confusion, of cross-styles in Italy, this mode of treating the subject has enabled the author to classify them. The numerous varieties are shown to be simply successive developments of the ancient basilican style.

Dr. Whewell's "Architectural Notes on the German Churches" is taken as the model for architectural investigation. But a serious omission on the part of any one studying Italian architecture or the constructional history of Gothic was made, when the author neglected (as he confesses he did) to read Professor Willis's important "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages," till after he had made his tour and written the bulk of this present treatise. Until quite lately the knowledge in England of Italian Gothic was very superficial and erroneous. Because the development the style assumed in Italy differed from that in northern Europe, though quite in consonance with the genius of the people and the requirements of climate, it was hastily assumed to be an inferior species, and even an imperfect imitation, of the Gothic of northern countries. The present treatise would of itself disabuse the student of any such notions. Its basis is wide and sound. Careful study has gone to it of unbacked subjects; of the constructional characteristics of "buildings which have received no notice at all in other works, and which form a most important place in the exemplification of architectural development, discovering to us the origin of some particular features which otherwise would appear to have been introduced independently of all that had gone before." It is thus discovered "how great a mistake it has been, in treating of Italian architecture, to confine the attention only to a few noted buildings, which, it will be seen, are sometimes the very worst instances from which to obtain any general ideas of the styles which prevailed."

While, however, we give Mr. Okely all credit for his patient industry and investigation, we must regret that he has not exerted himself to interest as well as to instruct his reader. It is almost wilful on any writer's part to make any part of so fascinating a study as that of Gothic architecture dry and bare, as it is in the present treatise. In all the recent literature of Gothic architecture we hardly know its parallel in this respect. The academic leaven, admissible perhaps in its original shape of Latin letters to the Vice-Chancellor, clings very closely to the English performance. Mathematical symbols surely need not have been introduced into an essay on architectural development. After having steadily listened to the author's account (as to interiors) of "Basilican Churches," of "Round, Polygonal, and Square Churches," of the "Introduction of Rectangular Piers," of "Compound Piers," of "Churches containing Compound Piers with Rectangular Trunks," &c., it is too bad, when at Chapter 8 the tempting heading "Classification" kindles hope that the dry bones of the skeleton are going to be clothed with flesh, to have to read such an announcement as this: "We will now arrange the varieties of Italian architecture, which have been the subject of the foregoing chapters, under the six following heads: A, B, C; AC, BB, and CC"; and again to find that "each of these varieties, except BB, has subdivisions"—to the extent of five, six, and more, which "may be distinguished by the small letters of the alphabet, a, b, c," &c. And so throughout—in the classification of Façades and of Towers—the same inviting formulæ. In the Appendix, on that highly-technical subject of Vaulting, and on the mechanical theory of that part of construction, express mathematical help is legitimately invoked.

We could wish Mr. Okely had some of that faculty for philosophical and lucid exposition which characterises Mr. Fergusson, at some of

whose criticisms on Italian churches he takes umbrage. That he is not wholly without the power to have done better in a literary sense (though his style be neither eloquent nor vigorous) is shown by his introductory chapter, and by the concluding one. In the former, it is among other things suggestively said, that "the change which took place in the fifteenth century" (the Italian Renaissance) "consisted rather in the revival of Classical decorations than in the re-adoption of the Classical principle of construction in place of the principle of Gothic architecture." This, again, is rather a novel and interesting point of view:

It would be out of place, as Italian architecture is our present subject, to enter upon a discussion of that of other countries; but it would appear as if all architecture fell short of that ideal point where the Gothic principle may be supposed to be rigorously carried out, the Classical element still lingering even in the most perfect example we can find.

If this be admitted, there can be no ambiguity in applying the term Gothic to that which is Gothic only in a partial sense. But the word Gothic is objectionable, not simply on account of its practical application being to that which has a Gothic tendency only, but also because it would seem to imply that the nearest approximation to this style was attained out of Italy. This may have been the case in respect of some of the manifestations of its fundamental principle; but it will be seen, as we proceed, that in the later Italian interiors the fifth manifestation [of the principle, *Every artifice of construction must be displayed*], "That the running and dominant lines are vertical in the Gothic, as they were horizontal in the Ancient style,"—which, according to Dr. Whewell, is of a more wide and general nature than the others—has been carried out to an extent perhaps hardly to be found north of the Alps. In the latest Italian examples, for instance, all trace of horizontal lines is gone, the vaulting shafts rising unbroken to the spring of the vault, and even the ridge-line of the vaulting has lost its horizontal character by the domicalness of the vault. On the other hand, if we consider the architecture of England and France, we shall find in general, even in the latest examples, the pier-arch story, triforium, and clerestory in their integrity, each being divided from the other by a horizontal string-course, which, it is true, makes way for the vaulting shafts, but in many instances in such a manner, that the vaulting shafts are broken by the passage of the string-courses over them; also the horizontal character of the ridge-line of the vaulting remains.

Æsthetically, Northern Gothic, was, we think, more in the right than Italian in retaining (in Interiors) horizontal lines subordinated to vertical. The instinctive struggle was always for the predominance of vertical lines. The absolute annihilation of horizontal lines was not necessary to the triumphant expression of the principle. On the contrary, the retainment in subjection of horizontal lines did by contrast but the more eloquently assert it.

In the concluding chapter it is said, by way of summary, that Gothic architecture was "developed in each country to a great extent independently, though not altogether without some mutual influences, from whose operation Italy itself cannot claim exemption." In each country there were successive steps of development, and "phases determined by changes which were the products of accidental combinations." To these add

Certain minor differences, whose effect was not to warp the direction of architectural progress under the action of the fundamental principle, but simply to constitute those varieties which we have called local. It is conceived, therefore, that the minds of all architects in different places and at different epochs were subject to a general law, which they, perhaps unconsciously, obeyed while they exerted the freedom of their wills and the ingenuity of their intellects; and that, notwithstanding this law, the peculiarities of different races, or of the peoples of different countries, showed themselves in certain effects discernible in their architectural productions; and further, that even provinces and cities possess buildings with features purely local; and still further, that the character of the individual architect has been to some extent impressed upon his works. And yet, while we discern these peculiarities, we can at the same time perceive the mutual influences of country upon country, province upon province, city upon city, and even of particular buildings upon others.

In the same chapter a few remarks are for the first time made on the æsthetic aspect of Italian Gothic, from which we take the following mild and sensible apology for the style. One justifying condition, however, in favour of the style, the legitimate influence of climate, is strangely overlooked:

It is certainly true that a person accustomed only to that special and beautiful Gothic, of which this country possesses so many noble examples, would at first feel disappointment on beholding S. Petronio, S. Antonio, or any other Italian church. In them he would in vain look for that picturesque multiplicity of parts, and strong contrasts of light and shade, produced by the congeries of mouldings and profusion of tracery with which the northern Gothic abounds. He would, perhaps, consider as bald the large uncut planes, ornamented by surface decorations only, such as mosaics or frescoes. Then, again the immense span of the pier-arches, and also their height relatively to that of the partition walls, leaving no room for a triforium, or even a proper clerestory; the great breadth of the aisles themselves compared with their length; the absence of large windows for the display of tracery, and the stiff foliage of the capitals, too vividly calling to remembrance the Classical types; all these features, which are characteristic of Italian architecture, can hardly fail to create disappointment at first. But what seems most extraordinary is, that English architects should so hastily criticise these buildings, forgetful that their own conceptions of the beautiful are thereby exposed to the danger of censure; and it is still more strange that some should even assert of Italian Gothic, that it is an imitation, but a most contemptible one, of the northern Gothic. Surely we cannot suppose that men of undoubtedly great minds, many of them universally acknowledged as having excelled in painting and sculpture, could have produced buildings, and these, too, almost unmatched in size, differing so entirely and so systematically in many respects from those of the northern Gothic, if they were all the while attempting to imitate them. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that those peculiarities, which have been by some so readily styled faults, were

in fact the results of a perception of beauty in the architects different from ours, but not the less true? Can we not conceive that architectural excellence may lie equally in the boldness produced by simplicity of ornament, as in the variedness consequent upon the multiplicity of parts? Is the mystery of the northern Gothic, by which the mind is kept in a state of unsatisfied curiosity, alone to be sought after, while the repose resulting from a comprehension of the design is to have no claim upon our regard?

The advice given to architects in our next extract is in the main sound. We have always felt that until our architects have so far conned their Gothic primer as to be able to build as Gothic architects did, instead of saying or designing *after* them—until, that is, they *begin* by constructing and let designing follow; until they busy themselves with the earnest problems of construction, and with making their solutions of the same architecturally expressive;—till they can do this, we shall hardly have an Architecture again.

As the principle of Gothic has not yet been completely carried out; and as in England this is the style most generally adopted, something should be said here with reference to the architecture of the future. An architect, in order to succeed in constructing a Gothic building, should be thoroughly and correctly acquainted, even to the minutest extent, with the mechanical theory of his structure; and the more completely Gothic he wishes it to be, the more fully should he display this theory. We may suppose that a much higher degree of perfection would be arrived at in Gothic architecture, had we architects thoroughly acquainted with mechanics considered mathematically. There is no limit to the variety of beautiful styles which might yet arise if the Gothic principle were fully carried out in the minutest details. We might suggest, therefore, that in designing a building, the various requirements of the structure should first of all be attended to exclusively with reference to its practical application. These should be strictly carried out without any deviations arising from a prejudice for a particular rule of proportion, or for the sake of a supposed beauty of effect. The building having thus been conceived of as to its mechanical construction, it will then remain to display this construction decoratively with mathematical correctness; and the result will be more or less perfect, according as the architect has correctly or not solved the mechanical problem; the beauty of the structure being greater, the deeper his perception has been of the mechanical construction, even to its minutest details. Thus the problem of building is not unlike that which the sculptor solves; for he has to carve his statue in accordance with the science of anatomy; and he does this most perfectly when he has succeeded in displaying even in the smallest particulars the internal structure of the body. Let, therefore, the architects of the present day look less behind them. Let them simply learn from the past those principles which are to be followed in the future. Let them also have a strictly liberal education, and, above all, a sound knowledge of statics, in order that they may be able to carry out correctly and fully in their decorations the mechanical construction of their designs.

The engravings from the author's meagre outlines which conclude the volume are simply useful as explanatory of the text; not in an æsthetic sense. We have to note the absence of any Index, which seriously impairs the value of a book containing references to so many buildings previously undescribed.

Victorian Architecture: a Few Words to show that a National Architecture adapted to the wants of the Nineteenth Century is attainable. By THOMAS HARRIS, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.L., Architect. (Bell and Daldy. 1860. pp. 16.)—If there were as much good architecture in our streets as there's good talk about architecture in most places, the public would fare well nowadays. The present pamphlet, however, is only moderately good talk. It is very far indeed from solving the *crucial* problem it in its title-page professes to settle. It commences with the assertion of vague generalities often only half true, pronounced *ex cathedra* without show of proof; about what a National Architecture is, what it is not, and how we are to get at it. All is terribly vague and general. We hope the writer can express himself more conclusively in his own art than in that of the pen. When he talks about the architect being required "to know and realise the wants and requirements of the age, and to be capable of *improving* and giving a faithful expression of them," he talks nonsense; prescribes for the poor nineteenth-century architect a task of which no artist in the best ages of the art ever acquitted himself—consciously. When, however, he says, "The fundamental principle or key to the development of true art in architecture will be found to lie in our intimate acquaintance with the *true natural character* of the materials at command, and in the intelligent application of them," he speaks sense; if for "the fundamental principle" we read "*one preliminary condition*" of architectural art. But 'tis no novel truth, though, alas! it would be a novelty in present architectural practice. The bulk of the pamphlet is occupied in laying down in detail this general principle: how the treatment, ornamentation, &c. of stone, brick, wood, iron, should in each case be distinct and individually appropriate. Most of what is thus laid down is true, though anything but novel; is familiar commonplace to the student of any true architecture the world has ever seen—notably that of Gothic. But how these "principles," as the writer calls them, can be "reduced to an *universal system or order*" by, as he would seem to think, starting *de novo*, without adherence to any one style—such as Gothic—he is not at the trouble to show. That Gordian knot has yet to be untied. Here and there, too, a practical dogma is hazarded far from sound; as where it is said "grained imitations of rare and expensive woods may be applied to the common kind." This is opening a postern gate to the shams which now prevail in architectural decoration. In every era of legitimate art, wood and all other materials are painted—when painting is introduced—not imitatively of their own proper texture and colour, still less of those of some other material, but in positive colours, which allow no scope for deception, though much for decorative refinements of hue and general harmony.

A Primer on the Art of Illumination, for the Use of Beginners; with a Rudimentary Treatise on the Art, Practical Directions for its Exercise, and Examples taken from Illuminated MSS. By F. DELAMOTTE. (E. and F. N. Spon. 1860. pp. 44, with 20 pp. of plates engraved by C. Whiting.)—This is a truly enviable *first book* for the beginner in the art of illumination. The text, though brief, contains a good deal of information in succinct form. The first Part is occupied by a definition of "what illumination really is," and is not; explanation of the leading characteristics of

the different kinds of illumination; an account of the various classes of MSS., documents, and books, to the adornment of which mediæval illumination was applied; a brief but intelligent historical summary of the successive mediæval styles; together with some judicious hints as to the illuminator's best mode of studying ancient examples and Nature. Finally, select lists are given of examples accessible to the student at the British Museum. They are divided into three classes: English and French, Italian and German, and Oriental. Part Two is devoted to practical suggestions, which are, perhaps, all the better for not attempting too much. The beginner is directed in his choice of materials—of paper, colours (a list being given of the most serviceable), and of pencils, pens, and instruments. Hints follow, instructing him how to proceed in his tracing, outline, colouring, and gilding. He is then put up to some elementary "tricks" of manipulation, and a few general maxims are bestowed on him at parting. The whole is exceedingly clear, and in the main well written. The book really supplies all it professes to do, an elementary account "of what the art is, and of what it is applicable to," for those to whom the more costly books on an almost inexhaustible subject are inaccessible. Above all, the text is illustrated by twelve carefully-engraved fac-simile pages, in chronological order, of ancient examples—monograms and initials. Beautiful specimens they are, taken from celebrated mediæval books, rich in fancy and design as in delicately-contrasted splendour of hue. Eight of these twelve pages are given again in mere outline. The student is thus supplied both with instruction and with models for imitation. The little book is beautifully printed, as befits a treatise, however elementary, on the beautiful art, and freely decorated with well-chosen initials. The following general hints on the right use to be made at once of precedent and of nature are sound:

Illumination (like every other art) has its grammar, and that grammar lies in mediæval books; but when the grammar is mastered, there is no reason why modern intelligence should not be emancipated from the trammels of everything but fundamental principles. The principle of the construction of a border in the style of the celebrated "Hours of Anne of Brittany" may be strictly adhered to, for instance; but the details and their treatment may be quite new. Nor because the figures introduced into an Anglo-Saxon illuminated Bible are generally dislocated about the hips, and display a tendency to postures of the feet impossible even to the most flexible dancer, is it necessary to reproduce in a modern illumination of the same style the same unnatural distortions. . . . All sorts of creeping plants, whether in the garden or the hedge-row; all sorts of flowers, exotic, native, or wild—nay, fruits and many vegetables—as parsley, notably—may be pressed with advantage into the service of the art: whilst the graceful forms and beautiful plumage of the bird tribe, especially of the inhabitants of the tropics; the equally brilliant though more delicate plumage of butterflies and moths; the symmetrical contour and tasteful combinations of colour in many quadrupeds; and even the homelier insects which crawl about our fruit trees, may all be studied with advantage. The old illuminators were frequently happy to avail themselves of a caterpillar or a lady-bird to break the monotony of a broad, flat space, or heighten the effect of a leaf, or balance a too obtrusive colour in an opposite corner. Reptiles, too, may contribute much that is exceedingly beautiful, both in outline and colour; and in this respect, again, the tropics furnish the most beautiful specimens.

The care which in the present state of trade and manufacture is needed in the illuminator's choice of material, above all of his *colours*, considering that in his art all depends on the brilliancy and durability of his tints, is illustrated by the following statement:

Instances are numerous of work—on which hours and hours of care and pains were bestowed a few years ago—now so faded as to be almost unintelligible: the reds have flown, the whites turned brown, and a few hazy blue marks are all that are left. It is clear that they of old surpassed us in the preparation of their colours. [And why? Because the artist did not despise the mechanical part of his profession, was a craftsman, and prepared his colours himself.] Some of the paintings in the ancient temples of Egypt, which have been proved to be only water-colours, are as brilliant and fresh to day as they were when laid on three thousand years ago. The exquisite miniatures and elaborate ornamentation of numbers of Oriental manuscripts, five, six, seven, and more centuries old, retain all their original beauty and gorgeousness; and the mediæval office-books and other MSS. of England, France, and Italy, especially those of the fourteenth century, are at this day as much marvels of brilliant colouring as the stained glass windows of the same periods.

Alas! the enlightened nineteenth century does not in this little matter (but a significant one) compare advantageously with "The Dark Ages"!

FICTION.

Who shall be Duchess? London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. TENNYSON'S "Lord of Burleigh" would appear to have dimly flitted through the mind of the writer of this story, for it has another title, "The New Lord of Burleigh;" and the hero, though the heir to a dukedom, seeks in the character of a painter some maiden who will love him for himself. But let no man think that he will find in this novel the graceful simplicity and the touching pathos of the Laureate. The New Lord of Burleigh doesn't even marry a *village* maiden, but a young lady of undoubted beauty, rank, and accomplishments, only with what novelists denominate "a stain on her escutcheon." The fact is, her father, Lord Glenaladale, under the influence of love and the climate of Barbadoes, committed the somewhat serious offence of bigamy. He believed and sincerely hoped that his first wife was in her grave; but the evidence upon which he rested his belief was not a whit more trustworthy, so far as we can understand, than that upon which the lady in the song became convinced of the decease of that famous nautical character, Jack Robinson:

Somebody told her that somebody said
That somebody else had somewhere read
In some newspaper, as how he was dead;

whereas the gallant tar, to use his own pathetic expression, "hadn't been dead at all." And so it turned out in this case; the real wife—"a dark-eyed Italian, of course"—reappears just as "two lovely children" have made the pseudo-wife and pseudo-husband completely

happy. But, strange to say, the real Lady Glenaladale, instead of asserting her rights and prosecuting her husband for bigamy, takes the position of housekeeper where she by rights is mistress, and in that capacity by constant insubordination and nasty insinuation drives the pseudo-wife to frenzy. But this state of things cannot last for ever; so the crisis at last arrives. The pseudo-wife, beside herself at some new insult, asks the real wife "who—what is she?" to which the answer is, "The wife! who—what are you?" And as Lord Glenaladale is fain to allow that the housekeeper is the wife, the least the pseudo-wife can do is to take off her wedding-ring and fling it at his feet. Afterwards the following extraordinary colloquy and scene take place, in which we know not whether to wonder more at the perverted notions of sin or the dreadfully bad language of the lady:

"Constance, compose yourself. We can buy this woman's silence."

"And lose our own souls?"

"Hark! here is one will plead his father's cause."

A child's voice—Arthur's voice—sounded blithely outside the door.

"Mamma! Mamma! open to Arthur, pretty Arthur!"

I threw myself upon my knees:—"May God have mercy upon me! spare me, spare me!"

Lord Glenaladale motioned to Carlotta to leave us; as she disappeared, Arthur entered.

"Come to mamma, Arthur; to mamma who is going to run away, and leave you alone with Carlotta—"

He rushed into my arms; he covered my face with tears and kisses.

"Mamma, mamma, take Arthur; Arthur go too!"

I clung to him with frantic energy; a stern grasp was laid upon my shoulder.

"Never! I swear by God, that if you reveal this fatal secret—if you proclaim yourself the mistress, and not the wife, your children shall gladden your eyes no more. Will you deprive them of a mother's love? Dare you consign your husband to infamy? Dare you brand your boy, your noble boy, with the name of—"

"Not that! not that!" I shrieked, in the very agony of desperation. "On me be the curse. I yield honour and honesty—soul and body. Despair in this world, perdition in the next, be my portion!"

He raised me from the ground; he clasped me in his arms, but I tore myself from the unhallowed embrace. Great God! what was I henceforth?—a godless wretch (I prayed no more): a titled—Edith, may you never know the tortures of remorse—the writhings of that worm that dieth not! May you never grind through such damned moments as I have counted o'er since the fatal day when I pledged myself to lead a life of sin!"

For be it known the novelist gives one no reason to suppose that Constance had ever heard of Lord Glenaladale's first marriage. This lady's daughter, who apparently inherited her mother's inclination for strong language and apprehension that she was a —, is wooed and won by the ducal painter. But how different is the scene when the New Lord of Burleigh reveals his secret from that where the village maiden

Sees a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before,

and as she moves towards it with her lover

Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.

And, while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns he round and kindly,
"All of this is mine and thine."

All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin;
As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.

Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove:
But he clasp'd her like a lover,
And he cheer'd her soul with love!

Readers fond of contrast would do well to compare:

On the right frowned the old Caerleon in all the pride of feudal strength; tower, buttress, and battlement, shone ruddy in the rays of the setting sun; far away to the left stretched the noble park, bounded in the blue distance by a sweep of grandly swelling hills.

"Beautiful! beautiful exceedingly!" cried Constance, in an ecstasy of involuntary delight.

A gleam of triumph lighted up his dark eye; a flush of proud joy mantled his cheek, as, bareheaded, he knelt at the feet of his promised bride.

"One day—God grant it may be a distant one—"

"All of this is mine and thine!"

The truth flashed across her—"Gerard!" was all she could say.

He explained his motives for the deception to which he had had recourse; he vindicated his conduct as best he might.

Truth, that jewel from on high, shone in her clear eyes, as she answered him, in a tone of gentle reproach—"Wherefore didst thou doubt, O thou of little faith? To a true woman, the heart of an honest man is a nobler prize than wealth, rank, or hereditary honours."

She drew her slight figure up with an air of dignity which well became her, as, conquering maiden shame, she added, firmly, "With you, all places are alike."

He was answered; he clasped her in his arms; he pressed her to his heart; he poured forth a torrent of passionate endearments, which were only curtailed by the deep boom of the dinner-bell.

"Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas!"

It is true that one is poetry, the other prose: but bathos is ugly even in prose.

The novel is purely aristocratic—in so far as the names are concerned, we mean; there are dukes and duchesses, and lords and ladies, and millionaires: it is rather difficult, therefore, for one who does not mix in such society to pass an opinion upon their language and manners. But we have never understood that they are very much more vulgar than other folks, and therefore we think our author has erred a little

in making them so. Neither do we think that the noblest duchess in the peerage would be so ungrateful as to acknowledge by a present sent *anonymously* the open-hearted kindness of a compassionate governess, for fear the governess should claim acquaintance; even a duchess, we firmly believe, is capable of gratitude. We are in some doubt, too, whether noble ladies always "catch up a jewelled fan" when they are in a dilemma, and whether noble lords quote poetry in conversation as though they were *Readers* incarnate; nor can we quite stomach (if the expression be allowable in fashionable company) the perfectly unnecessary doses of French inflicted upon us by our aristocratic personages. We feel convinced that the author did not intend to misrepresent the aristocracy; but we sincerely hope it is a misrepresentation, or their social, moral, and religious condition must be like that of their brethren in the "lower classes"—awful.

Diary of a Judge: being Trials of Life compiled from the Note-Book of a recently-deceased Judge. By Lieut.-Col. ADDISON. (Ward and Lock. pp. 312.)—Whoever the Baron de B— may have been who "for several years acted as judge during the reign of Napoleon," and who came to England after the restoration of the Bourbons to have "the balm of condolence" poured "into his afflicted soul," and to be consigned "to the silent tomb" by Lieut.-Col. Addison, we are unable to say. At any rate, his experiences appear to have covered a very considerable range, and do not seem to have been confined either to the limits of his judicial functions, or indeed to the time when his imperial master occupied the throne of France. The very first story in the book, "The Haunted House," dates a few days before the Battle of Waterloo, and very shortly afterwards we come upon an Irish Ghost Story. "The Black Gang" reminds us forcibly of the well-known story of "Pauline;" perhaps it may arise from the same foundation in fact. "Mistaken Identity" does not bear the stamp of probability very clearly impressed upon it; but it is amusing nevertheless. Indeed, all these "Notes," whether we have to thank Colonel Addison for them or the deceased judge, afford some amusing and agreeable reading.

Erin-go-Bragh; or, Irish Life Pictures. By W. H. MAXWELL. (Richard Bentley. pp. 282.)—This little volume is made up of scraps and fragments from the popular pen of the author of "Wild Sports of the West." Whether they are all worth reproduction is perhaps a question; but there can be none whatever that the volume will prove a very agreeable companion for an idle hour.

Digby Heathcote; or, the Early Days of a Country Gentleman's Son and Heir. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON. (Routledge. pp. 429.)—In this handsome volume, Mr. Kingston has made an addition to those contributions to the literature of the young which have made his name so popular among boys. Digby Heathcote is a hero after the schoolboy's own heart. Not a merely uninteresting boy with a taste for science, like our very good young friends Sandford and Merton, but a regular pickle—brave, generous, high-spirited, always getting into scrapes, yet always getting out of them again with honour. Not that Mr. Kingston entirely neglects the interests of science; on the contrary, there is a certain Mr. Nugent, the counterpart of the excellent Mr. Barlow, who "improves" every occasion, and cannot take his walk upon the beach without pointing out upon the sands "Cydippe or Berce with bands denominated cilia." However, there is not too much of this; and, taking them all together, the adventures of Master Digby are not unamusing. The illustrations which Mr. Harrison Weir has supplied to the volume are in the best style of that favourite artist. Perhaps the best of them is the exciting scene at page 361, where Digby and his companions climb the rope down the church tower.

POETRY.

The Poetical Works of Charles Crocker. Chichester: Mason and Wilmshurst. pp. 256.

Hesperus, and other Poems and Lyrics. By CHARLES SANGSTER. London: Triebner and Co. pp. 186.

WE ARE SORRY that we have not before become acquainted with the poetical compositions of Charles Crocker, sexton and shoemaker of the good old cathedral town of Chichester. His local celebrity as a poet appears to belie the old proverb about the contempt which a prophet receives in his own country; and the quiet air of satisfaction with which he narrates the well-merited success which his really commendable efforts have met with, proves that he himself is quite satisfied with the measure of appreciation which has fallen to his lot. In his preface Mr. Crocker relates, with feelings of evident pride, the manner in which he has educated himself and erected his fortunes. His progress from the English Grammar to Dr. Beattie's "Elements of Moral Science" is carefully traced out; and now that he has attained to the office already named—an office which enables him to dedicate his volume to the Lord Bishop of Chichester—he claims to be the happy man described by Cowper:

Whose life e'en now
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;
Who, doomed to an obscure but tranquil state,
Is pleased with it; and, were he free to choose,
Would make his fate his choice.

Mr. Crocker's own picture of content, doubtless drawn from a heart filled with that feeling, is exceedingly beautiful:

"Content! of all the blessings I possess,
And (thanks to heaven) my portion is not small,
None can more justly claim my thankfulness
Than thou, sweet Maid, whose smile gives zest to all;
Therefore on thee with suppliant voice I call:
With thee would hide me from the world's rude strife
For well I know, whatever may befall,
'Tis peace of mind that makes the bliss of life—
That thou sustain'st the soul 'mid scenes with misery rife

"Can Fame—can Power—can Affluence display
The calm composure of thy modest mien?
Their light may dazzle in the summer day,
But thou alone canst cheer the wintry scene:
Their pomp shall be as though it ne'er had been,
When the dread tempest sweeps along the sky;
Whilst thou, in humble confidence serene,
Fear'st not, for He who bids the tempest fly,
Mighty to save and bless, thou know'st is ever nigh.

"Still be it mine, as through the quiet vale
Of humble life my devious course I bend,
When sorrows or anxieties assail,
To find in thee a comforter and friend:
Afflictions, though keen pang their steps attend,
In wisdom and in love are doubtless sent,
And will, ere long, in full fruition end:
Be then my heart on this one purpose bent—
Whate'er my lot may be, to dwell with thee, Content."

Mr. Crocker, it will be perceived, belongs to the Wordsworthian School, after the models of which the following sonnet "To my Wife" is evidently constructed:

Partner of every pleasure, every care
That hath o'ershadow'd or illumed my way
Through many a year, 'tis meet that thou should'st share
My meed of praise, should such await my lay:
But be its fate to flourish or decay
Untimely, still thy name I fain would twine,
Mary! in this my favourite theme, with mine.
And thou wilt prize the verse which many a day
Of unalloyed enjoyment will recall,
When to each other we were all in all;
Nor less those hours when through the beauteous Dell
Our children we have led, beneath the sway
Of feelings which no words may fully tell:
And therefore at your feet my song I lay.

There are some subjects of local history very judiciously treated, after which we pass on to the minor poems. Some of these are very sweet.

After our Chichester Wordsworth comes, in rather more questionable shape, a Canadian Shelley. Mr. Sangster has a certain amount of talent, but by no means enough to ensure success in a style which even the sweet author of "Queen Mab" occasionally failed in:

We gazed on the Evening Star,
Mary and I,
As it shone
On its throne
Afar,
In the blue sky;
Shone like a ransomed soul
In the depths of that quiet heaven;
Like a pearly tear,
Trembling with fear
On the pallid cheek of Even.
And I thought of the myriad souls
Gazing with human eyes
On the light of that star,
Shining afar,
In the quiet evening skies;
Some with winged hope,
Clearing the cope

Of heaven as swift as light,
Others, with souls
Blind as the moles,
Sinking in rayless night.
Dreams such as dreamers dream
Flitted before our eyes;
Beautiful visions!—
Angelo's, Titian's,
Had never more gorgeous dyes:
We soared with the angels
Through vistas of glory,
We heard the evangelists
Relate the glad story
Of the beautiful star,
Shining afar
In the quiet evening skies.

The following description of a rapid of the St. Lawrence is vivid and graphic:

THE RAPID.—ST. LAWRENCE.

All peacefully gliding,
The waters dividing,
The indolent batteau moved slowly along,
The rowers, light-hearted,
From sorrow long parted,
Beguiled the dull moments with laughter and song:
"Hurrah for the Rapid! that merrily, merrily
Gambols and leaps on its tortuous way;
Soon we will enter it, cheerily, cheerily,
Pleased with its freshness, and wet with its spray."
More swiftly careering,
The wild Rapid nearing,
They dash down the stream like a terrified steed;
The surges delight them,
No terrors affright them,
Their voices keep pace with their quickening speed:
"Hurrah for the Rapid! that merrily, merrily
Shivers its arrows against us in play;
Now we have entered it, cheerily, cheerily,
Our spirits as light as its feathery spray."
Fast downward they're dashing,
Each fearless eye flashing,
Though danger awaits them on every side;
Yon rock—see it frowning!
They strike—they are drowning!
But downward they speed with the merciless tide:
No voice cheers the Rapid, that angrily, angrily
Shivers their bark in its maddening play;
Gaily they entered it—heedlessly, recklessly,
Mingling their lives with its treacherous spray.

The Sutherland Clearance: a Ballad. By FELTHAM BURGHLEY. (Edinburgh: Myles Macphail. London: Simpkin and Marshall.)—We have only two objections to this ballad. First, the subject comes to us with rather a belated interest; not very many of the poetical readers of this day were even born when the cruelties of which Mr. Burghley justly and eloquently complains were perpetrated. And, secondly, the first part of the ballad borders here and there on the doggerel. Still, in reference to the first objection, it ought to be remembered that the woes and wrongs of Acadia were long past—aye, more than a century—ere Longfellow sang them in his beautiful "Evangeline;" and in reference to the second, a little doggerel has always been permitted to a ballad-monger, from Chevy Chase downwards. A ballad writer assumes for the nonce the *maud* of the shepherd, and his simplicity, even when it approaches bareness, becomes a characteristic and a charm. Full of manly spirit, of burning indignation, and of strong simple Homeric fire, is this short ballad, "The Sutherland Clearance." We shall prove this by one or two extracts:

The good old land in the central part,
The Hiellanders' own of yore,
He parcelled out in giant plots
To farmers nine and a score.

And they fed deer for his Grace to hunt,
And fattened sheep for a show,
That journeymen tailors in Baker-street
How a duke can feed might know.

Ah woe! alack that the world is thus!
That peasants by thousands bleed,
To grow a blood-spotted strawberry leaf,
And enable a duke to feed.

Ye lords and ladies lend an ear
To the moral of this song,
For seldom to a minstrel's lay
Did sadder truths belong.

Ye may crush out a poor man's heart,
Ye may burn his hut of mud;
But the hut is a landmark in God's sight,
And the heart is human blood.

Perhaps ye gentles who crush hearts
May some day need them too,
When *Frankish* thunder booms again
A curse for Waterloo.

The baldric'd knight of tabard gay,
The duke and baron lord,
A king's sword weldeth every day,
But not a Hielland sword.

No babbled words can battles win,
Nor titles fight a foe,
But bayonet-brunt and sharp sword-edge
That deal the deep red blow.

And who will deal the sinewy thrust?
Or who the deep red blow?
But the freehold hearts of the mother soil
Where large men's spirits grow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Review of the Present State of the Shakespearian Controversy. By THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. London: Longmans. pp. 75.

Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare: a Review. By the Author of "Literary Cookery." London: Longmans. pp. 150.

THE "SHAKESPEARIAN CONTOVERSY," as the case against the notorious Perkins Folio and a long series of documents proved to be similarly deceptive has for the sake of brevity been termed, seems almost to have passed away into literary history. In spite of the injudicious and inconclusive defence set up by Mr. Collier and his friends, and the impudent asseverations of a contemporary to the contrary, we believe ourselves to be quite justified in supposing that no independent or unprejudiced person who has had an opportunity of forming a judgment upon the case has any doubt whatever upon these points: First, that the emendations in the Perkins Folio are forgeries by a modern hand; secondly, that they have been fabricated with the intention of introducing a large quantity of fictitious matter for criticism into Shakespearian literature; thirdly, that the Ellesmere documents, the Petition of the Players, the Dulwich and other documents impugned, have been similarly fabricated, and for a like intention. Why the inquiry should have been suffered to drop, but from a fear that its further prosecution might bring the crime too plainly home to the culprit, we cannot tell. If this be the motive for abandoning the prosecution, it is a merciful one; and though mercy may sometimes be mistaken, she must always be held in respect.

Thus stands the case. The authorities of the British Museum, with Sir F. Madden and Mr. Maskelyne at their head, have pronounced on palæographic and scientific grounds—not to mention the common evidence of their eyes—that the notes and emendations on the Perkins Folio discovered by Mr. Collier are in spurious antique writing, written over modern pencil-writing. In this verdict they are supported by a large body of palæographers and some of the first Shakespearian scholars of the day. In the next place, the authorities at the Public Records Office, aided by Sir F. Madden and other able palæographers, have solemnly attested that a document first printed by Mr. Collier as having been discovered in the Record Office is a forgery. Thirdly, it is proved, by the evidence of every person who can read and who has seen the document, that Mr. Collier's so-called copy of Mrs. Alleyne's Letter contains expressions relating to Shakespeare which never could have formed part of that letter. There are other matters in issue, but these are the leading points, and not one of them has been rebutted in any way. There has been indeed a great deal of abusive language, of low imputations as to motive, of impudent dogmatism, of whining appeals to sentimental considerations, all of which looks very petty even now, when men's passions are scarcely cool, and will look very despicable to future generations of literary men; but of such proof as is needed to defend the inculpated documents or to separate Mr. Collier from them, there has been absolutely none. Yet Mr. Collier has had every opportunity for a fair trial. If, as his friends are fond of asserting, the inquiry has been a one-sided one, whose fault is it? Mr. Collier has been invited over and over again to come forward and have the matter inquired into by a competent tribunal of literary judges selected according to the fairest principle of arbitration; but he has never consented to this. Instead of doing so, he has confined his process of defence to abusing his accusers and asserting his own

guilelessness—polemical artifices which are not generally held to be conclusive indications of innocence.

Although, as we have said before, the state of the case is such as to leave no doubt in any unprejudiced mind, it is perhaps to be regretted, in the interests of literature, that the prosecution is not persevered in down to verdict and judgment. A thousand years hence the name and works of Shakespeare will yet be glorious, though such atoms as we and Mr. John Payne Collier be forgotten; and then it will be a question of first importance whether the text is to contain Mr. Collier's "emendations," or to stand as previously accepted. We could wish therefore that, before it be too late, the promise half made by the gentlemen at the British Museum should be performed, and that measures should be taken for submitting the whole series of documents to arbitrators so chosen that their verdict would obtain universal respect. Mr. Collier might withhold his consent to such an arbitration, and might suffer judgment by default; but the world at large would know how to estimate such a refusal, and would accept the verdict as a definite and conclusive settlement of the whole question. Even if the Master of Dulwich College were to invite a similar adjudication upon the documents in his charge, it would be an important step. Why does not Sir F. Madden, why does not Mr. Hamilton, urge this? Mercy is admirable, but it must be the mercy that attempts justice, and not the weakness which shrinks from a responsibility. Mr. Hamilton, having taken the brief for the prosecution, is bound not only to make good (he has done that already), but to finish, his case. If he do not, he will give occasion of triumph to the upholders of untruth.

The pamphlets before us are very valuable as documents in the case. We owe an apology to both these gentlemen, and especially to Mr. Hardy, for our seeming neglect of their labours. The fact is, however, that we have been awaiting some further utterance from the chief prosecutors, fearing lest we should weary our readers by too frequently returning to this vexed controversy. However, as the *vastum silentium* which has come upon Great Russell-street, and which seems as full of mystery as the unexplained disappearance of the article on this subject from the pages of the *Quarterly*, is still uninterrupted, we cannot without positive discourtesy to these gentlemen leave their pamphlets unnoticed any longer.

Mr. Hardy's work derives value and interest from more than one circumstance. He is not only a very able paleographer and thorough Shakespearian scholar, but he dates from the Public Records Office, where he holds the highly responsible office of Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. A great deal was made of a brief and very inconclusive piece of evidence—as it was called—in the form of a letter from Mr. Lemon to a contemporary. It is interesting to know what the Assistant Keeper of Public Records thinks of this evidence of Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Branch Record Office.

And here, even at the risk of giving pain to Mr. Lemon, we must say, that in penning his hasty letter to the *Athenæum* (No. 1686), he has cast at least a shadow of reproach upon his father's memory, by implying that he produced this "Petition" to Mr. Collier as a genuine document. If Mr. Lemon, senior, really did produce this Petition, and pronounced it genuine, his judgment was marvellously at fault; but of the two alternatives, we should be inclined rather to doubt the accuracy of the son's memory than the father's skill as a paleographer; for we say, and say advisedly, that any one who could pronounce the "Players' Petition" to be genuine would be totally unfit to hold the office that Mr. Lemon, senior, held.

But supposing for a moment that the "Players' Petition" was a genuine document, and that the fact of its existence had been discovered by Mr. Lemon, his first duty, on such discovery, would be to communicate the fact to Mr. Hobhouse, the head of his office, and to make an entry of the purport of the document in the official repertory. There is no evidence that he did either; on the contrary, the Petition was never heard of by the public until Mr. Collier printed it in 1831. Viewing the matter, too, as one of feeling, and laying aside all considerations of duty, if Mr. Lemon, senior, had indeed discovered this precious document, and been convinced of its genuineness, no reasonable doubt can be entertained that he would have been too eager to announce the fact to the public, and that the whole of literary England would have rung with the intelligence of his good fortune. He, of all men, was not the person to conceal it from the chief of his office, from his colleagues, from his personal friends, and from the whole body of Shakespearian scholars. He was much too alive to the pleasure of congratulation to have kept such a discovery secret for a period of four years (1825 to 1829), and then to have communicated it to Mr. Collier, at that time an unknown individual, and recently introduced to him by a mere acquaintance. Such, however, is Mr. Collier's statement. But how comes it that he never thought of this before? One would certainly suppose that Mr. Collier would have made some mention (as he has done in instances where Mr. Lemon had introduced a document to his notice) of Mr. Lemon's kindness in placing a document of such surpassing interest as this before him; but, on the contrary, not the slightest allusion is there made to him in connection with the "Players' Petition," although Mr. Collier states that it had been very recently discovered in the State Paper Office. Why should he then have concealed the fact that he now vouchsafes to tell us? Nay, more than this, Mr. Halliwell, in giving a printed fac-simile of the document in question, announced to the public that it was discovered by Mr. Collier; a statement which Mr. Collier has never contradicted until the moment when public attention is critically drawn to the subject.

There is another point, too, in Mr. Lemon's Letter that calls for notice, as tending somewhat to impugn the accuracy of his memory in reference to these transactions. He is only "pretty confident," he says, that his father first brought this document under the notice of Mr. Collier; but he speaks positively, or at all events seems to do so, as to the fact that this document "was well known to his father and himself before Mr. Collier began his researches in the office." Now it seems no more than reasonable to suppose that, if he is only "pretty confident" in the one case, he can hardly be more than "pretty confident" in the other, which is more distant in point of time, and dating from a period prior to the alleged commencement of Mr. Collier's researches at the State Paper Office in 1829; a period at which, if we are not much mistaken, Mr.

Lemon had nothing whatever to do with the State Paper Office in an official capacity, he having resigned his situation there in 1825, at the direction of the Under-Secretary of State, "in order that he might devote his time exclusively to the Commission for Printing and Publishing State Papers," to which he had been appointed Assistant Secretary. This office he held until 1835, in which year he was appointed Second Clerk in the State Paper Office.

Under these circumstances, without meaning the slightest offence to Mr. Lemon, we cannot but be of opinion that he has spoken somewhat too hastily upon subjects which could hardly have come within his knowledge; viz., the existence of one document in particular, out of very many thousands, at a certain period of time, upwards of thirty years ago, the period of Mr. Collier's first admission into the State Paper Office; if indeed his letter can be construed to speak positively as to the latter point, which, after all, seems somewhat uncertain. Mr. Lemon, doubtless, is speaking the truth to the best of his belief; but not one iota beyond this can we admit.

We do not propose to follow Mr. Hardy through all the points in his pamphlet. He reviews the whole case with great logical ability, and states his conclusions with a clearness that precludes mistake. These conclusions are in many instances unfavourable to Mr. Collier, and in all cases decidedly against the documents that have been impugned. On one other point we may perhaps be permitted to quote Mr. Hardy, and that is where he rebuts Mr. Collier's oft-repeated and most absurd assertion, that all who oppose him are animated by feelings of personal hostility.

If we look abroad into the world, we shall find that the charge of hostility, derived in reality from the matter in question itself, but ascribed to preconceived enmity, is one of common occurrence. It is a matter of almost every-day experience for the losing party in a suit to say that some of the jurors were his enemies. The defendant in a Chancery suit is not uncommonly heard to express his surprise that the judge has shown such remarkable animosity towards him, and to profess himself at a loss to know what he could have possibly done to deserve or occasion it. A pertinent illustration of this will be familiar to the recollection of all who are well acquainted with the writings of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, who, having severely castigated certain of the States of the North American Union for the repudiation of their public debts—their refusal, in fact, to pay either principal or interest of moneys received by them, and of which the inhabitants of the State had received the advantage—was met by various answers; in most of which, however, was prominently put forward, by way of exordium, an expression of surprise as to what could be the cause or origin of all this hatred of our American brethren. Sydney Smith's reply is so very germane to a controversy of this description, that we cannot but commend it to the notice of the reader.

For ourselves personally (and, indeed, for all those who have arrived at conclusions in this investigation similar to our own, so far as the opportunity has been afforded us of penetrating into their thoughts or motives), we can honestly say that we disown any species of personal animosity against Mr. Collier. Indeed, so far as we ourselves are concerned, we entertain more of another feeling than of the indignation which, as already observed, might naturally spring from a reasonable belief in the truthfulness of the charges made by Mr. Collier's opponents; but still, we feel ourselves bound to say that, convinced as we are that the documents in question are spurious, and the annotations in the folio of modern fabrication, and that Mr. Collier has by no means satisfactorily explained his connection with them, our sorrow and our indignation are not unmingled with a sense of humiliation for the discredit that this controversy, under its present aspect, must of necessity throw on the character of English literary men. It has been no agreeable task for us to take the course we have done; but we cannot but deem it the bounden duty of every man (and more especially of one who by avocation is devoted to the promotion of literature and the establishing of historic truth), at whatever sacrifice, to do his utmost towards setting in their true light a series of demands upon the public credulity, by which, connected as they are with a name of world-wide renown, the uninquiring portion of the literary world might possibly be most seriously misled.

The author of "Literary Cookery" takes a wider range than Mr. Hardy. A very considerable portion of his pamphlet is devoted to that charge against Mr. Collier known as the "Notes on the Coleridge Lectures." Our readers will doubtless easily recall to mind that, after publishing certain new readings, Mr. Collier professed to discover certain short-hand notes which he had taken of lectures delivered by Coleridge on Shakespeare in 1811 or 1812; there was some confusion about these dates, for Mr. Collier averred each in turn to be correct. The importance attached to these notes arose from the fact that they give the stamp of Coleridge's authority to Mr. Collier's emendations. Shortly after the appearance of these notes their authenticity was questioned by many, and among others by the author of "Literary Cookery," who attempted to show that these notes contained abundant internal evidence of their fallacious character. The controversy upon the Shakespeare documents appearing to offer an opportunity, this writer has returned once more to the charge, and brings his accusation to back the others which have been preferred against Mr. Collier. Rebutting all insinuation of personal animosity, he says:

The writer of "Literary Cookery" has never even seen Mr. Collier; that he neither has, nor pretends to have, any knowledge of him, directly or indirectly, other than he has obtained from his literary acts and public writings; that, to him the name "J. P. Collier" presents no other meaning than a literary entity, which might be as well expressed by any other combination of letters; and that his dislike and distrust of that name, once so respected, arise from the conviction that it designates the originator of the most successful and pernicious corruption of Shakespeare's text, under false pretences, that modern times have produced.

The author of this pamphlet then goes on to recapitulate his case upon the short-hand notes point by point, and certainly the argument is not without great interest to those who are investigating the authenticity of the other papers. With the latter they have no direct connection, save that it would be interesting to ascertain what style of stenography was adopted by the annotator of Coleridge's Lectures. We hope that, if the question about the authenticity of the notes on the Perkins Folio is to be investigated in the manner suggested, those short-hand notes will be among the *pièces justificatives*.

The Past and Future of British Relations in China. By Captain SHERARD OSBORN, C.B., Royal Navy, author of "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," &c. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. 1860. pp. 184.

THIS BOOK has, at least, one strong point in its favour, viz., that its appearance is a thoroughly timely one. Each coming day, ere it passes, may bring us tidings that a battle has been fought and (we firmly trust) won on that "river of the North" which proved so fatal to our gallant seamen a brief twelvemonth ago. It does not require a great stretch of imagination to suppose our soldiers victorious in the fight; and then arises the momentous question of "What is next to be done?" Fresh treaties and protocols, the man of peace will say. Aye, fresh treaties and protocols, to be followed by fresh wars and rumours of war, Captain Sherard Osborn will rejoin. That the Chinese are not as Europeans, that their thoughts are not our thoughts, nor their ways our ways, is very decidedly the opinion of the gallant Captain. Indeed, the following is the very first sentence in his book; and it may be taken as the key-note of all the writer's experience, that "when an Englishman has reasoned upon any Chinese question, the best thing for him to do, having arrived at his conclusion, is to say, 'But the Emperor, Mandarins, and Chinamen, will come to exactly an opposite decision, and act accordingly.' So says a writer who, we doubt not, speaks as honestly as he does fearlessly; and England has not hitherto been so fortunate in her dealings with China, that she can afford to reject disinterested advice, founded on experience, from what source soever it may come. Captain Osborn anticipates the objection that may be made to the disinterestedness of his recommendations. He says:

War! God save the mark. Let not our countrymen run away with the idea that I or any other naval or military man look upon a war in China as war in its legitimate sense—a field where personal honour or glory are to be won. No; believe me, few who have shared in our operations in China fancy any such thing. The dead there are enshrouded with no fame, the living have brought little away except shattered health—our only reward and consolation must be that we have paved, and shall still pave, the way by the expenditure of life and labour for the advance of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce, and promote the honour and glory of our Queen and country.

Captain Osborn's counsels indeed breathe strongly of war, as is to be expected in one who holds that the British man-of-war has been the pioneer of progress in China. "What can you do with such a people as the Chinese?" asks the Captain; who immediately proceeds to answer the question thus:

Either one or two things: Leave them alone to exult in their obstinate ignorance, or make them by force yield to your view of the case. Necessity compels us to adopt the latter course. We cannot exist without tea and silk; we want that huge market of four hundred millions for our manufactures; the exchequers of Britain and India need the revenue already derived from the trade between us. But, instead of taking one or other of these two courses, we try to combine them. We want the Chinamen to act as we think best, without using force, or without apparently consulting our own interests. The result is constant bickerings, and ultimate use of large force; whereas, if you simply started upon the ground of You must do so and so, the Chinese intellect would appreciate the consequences, and yield. We are barbarians, and unreasonable under all circumstances; nothing we can say or do will alter that opinion of us; do, therefore, what is right, and merely consult our own consciences and the interests of our country.

Captain Osborn's arguments appear to us to be occasionally more warlike than logical. Thus, for instance, he speaks (p. 89) of "the noble self-sacrifice and heroic devotion of the small band of seamen who essayed, in June 1859, to punish the perfidious Court of Peking;" and again (p. 144), he contemptuously speaks of Prince Sung-o-lo-sin as being "the same redoubtable individual who subsequently conducted the treacherous attack upon Admiral Hope's flotilla in 1859." May we not suppose that this "same redoubtable individual" had heard that a band of foreign seamen were essaying to capture or kill his imperial master, and had determined if possible to prevent them? We cannot see why Prince Sung-o-lo-sin, while fighting for his king and country, should not be considered "heroic," as well as Admiral Hope and his invading squadron.

The following passage is also, to say the least of it, not written in an amiable spirit. It of course relates to our Celestial foes.

They are only Asiatics; make them do a thing—compel them to advance—and they will do it as well as any of us; but consult their prejudices, or their ease, and good-bye to any change or advancement. Bear that in mind—treat them as children; make them do what we know is for their benefit, as well as our own, and all difficulties with China are at an end.

This is at least one way of cutting the gordian knot of our Chinese difficulties.

Of the banks of the Peiho—of which haply it may now be said in the words of the ballad,

Many a brave and gallant captain
Floats along thy willowed shore—

the Captain thus writes:

I counted at one time no less than twenty-five villages in sight from the masthead, and often ten or fifteen were visible: they were none of them ruined in condition, and all appeared full of inhabitants—stalwart naked labourers and hosts of noisy healthy children; women were not seen until afterwards, but of them there was no lack. Our first arrival, gunboats and Europeans, was a startling event to these poor villagers; but a stranger sight for us was to see the whole male population of a village ranged along the bank, on their hands and knees, and performing "kotow" as our gunboats passed. Besides this form of respect and fear for the Fanqui, they each offered a token of peace and amity in the shape of a fowl, and here and there some, more frightened than the rest, shouted to the interpreter, Mr. H. N. Lay, "Hail, great king! Oh, pray be pleased to disembark and reign over us!" One man at a village, who, I fancy, was a Christian convert, improved upon the proceedings by placing himself on

his knees in the position of adoration, and continued so long as H.M. gunboat, *Bustard*, remained in sight. He, poor fellow, was no doubt anxious to propitiate the demon that had so suddenly burst upon the quietude of his Chinese village; but the application of his Christian teaching was as original as that of some Sandwich Islanders, whom I heard not many years ago singing the 64th Psalm to soothe the heathen goddess who, they believe, presides over their troublesome volcano.

One more extract, and we have done:

The south-west, or summer monsoon, is now blowing fresh along all the shores of China; the difficulty will be, not to get to the Gulf of Pecheli, but, on the contrary, when there, to get back to the south until the north-east monsoon sets in. The Admirals will therefore have, in advancing, to see there is nothing left undone behind them; and we cannot help thinking that a force of small active vessels, with an expeditionary corps, will have to be formed for the purpose of ascending the Yang-tze-kiang, and operating upon that great artery. Its duties, rather than constituent parts, we will point to. Such a flying force may have to fight at Silver Island, if it is true that that, the only defensible point in the whole river between the Poyang Lake and Shanghai, is now been fortified; but having mastered that difficulty, the southern entrance of the Grand Canal will be in our hands, and the communications and supplies from the rich province of Chekiang, as well as Fokien, be intercepted, and under no circumstances will the capital be then provisioned except we permit it. From Nankin to Ngan-kin they will pass through a rich valley, 100 miles long, once the garden of China, but now devastated by the Taeping hordes, who are not likely to interfere with our forces, seeing that the late Captain Charles Barker, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, punished them effectually very recently for firing upon our flag, and a solitary gunboat has subsequently cruised amongst them seatless. Between Ngan-kin and the Poyang Lake there are no points likely to be fortified, and at that lake our vessels would intercept the great north and south, or meridian road from Peking to Canton. They would be able to explore that great lake, collect information of the cities and places of trade situated upon its shores. They would let our bumptious Cantonese friends know that there was a way by which our corvettes and gunboats could cut off all that great inland traffic with the north, of which they have hitherto had such a monopoly, and which they fancy is out of the reach of the strong arm of England; and, lastly, this force would explore for the merchant and missionary the three great provinces, otherwise quite inaccessible, of Ki-angsi, Ngan-whuy, and Hupeh.

Italy in Transition: Public Scenes and Private Opinions in the Spring of 1860; illustrated by Official Documents from the Papal Archives of the Revolted Legations. By WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M., author of "A Mission to the Mysore," "The Successful Merchant," "The Tongue of Fire," &c. Second edition. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1860. pp. 471.

MR. ARTHUR is, or ought to be, a good guide to Italy. He is, at least, a conscientious interpreter; and although we cannot always agree with his *scripta verba*, nevertheless he does at times talk common-sense.

He goes to Italy apparently with the idea that the Italians have many plagues to get rid of, but that the Pope is perhaps the greatest. Anti-Papist indeed is he, and so credulous, that we are almost inclined to think that he may be a substantial Orangeman. His book is in the second edition; and as we have no doubt that it attained this honour duly, we see no objection why it should speedily figure as a third edition. Our own objection is, that Mr. Arthur is never weary of preaching, in season and out of season, and that too often his sermons are out of season.

As Mr. Arthur is never weary of preaching, we may ask why does he not interpret his texts rightly? St. Paul, he tells us, says a bishop ought to be married. Is not this putting quite a new interpretation on the text? and may not a married Protestant missionary bishop be as incorrect an interpreter as a Roman Catholic priest?

Why should our Protestant missionary thus confuse poetry and nonsense?

I heard the dew-drops complaining of the clouds, and saying, "When you keep away, the stars shine sweetly upon the earth, the dew is formed, and the refreshment of creation goes on in quietness worthy of its Author; but when you come, the heavens are darkened, everything on earth cast under a shade, the formation of dew hindered, and storms often rise. Av, but both the one and the other are sent on the same mission, by the same hand!"

Or why should he write—

What a mystery is music—invisible, yet making the eye shine; intangible, yet making all the nerves vibrate; floating between earth and heaven; falling upon this world as if a strain from that above, ascending to that as a thank-offering from ours! It is God's gift, and is too lofty for anything but His praise; too near to the immaterial to be made the minister of sordid pleasure; too clearly destined to mount upwards, to be used for inclining hearts to earth. O that the churches knew how to sing; making music a joy, a triumph, a sunshine song of larks, as well as a midnight song of nightingales!

Mr. Arthur, even in Italy, was not always awake; he was sometimes in his dreams at Notting-hill "asleep over a volume of unrevealed prophecy." It is in these dreams that he discovers that Massimo d'Azeglio has "a head built for broad ideas," and that the writer himself has "a ranting toothache." Who, Mr. Arthur, is Agnes Garibaldi? Anna Garibaldi, indeed, we have heard of. We give a sketch of a gentleman with a head "built for broad ideas:"

The present ruler of Milan is of a very different stamp; the celebrated Massimo d'Azeglio. He is tall and thin, with a countenance upon which painful thinking has left an expression of solemnity, verging on sadness. He carries one of those select heads, built for broad ideas, which more than clearly, impressively, announce a master intellect; not merely an able man, but one of those whose path is high up, and his view far forward.

Mr. Arthur must, we think, have been an uncomfortable fellow-traveller. He hops out at every Piedmontese railway station to ask the officials for a glass of water and their opinion of the Pope. The Pope being there generally unpopular, he hears all the scandal about him, and gets his teetotal beverage. It is in such scenes as the fol-

lowing that Mr. Arthur feels himself at home. We are inside St. Peter's.

Thirteen Priests of different nations are chosen to represent the Apostles. Why are they thirteen? This is a deep question, and is settled by the help of a certain angel, who once appeared when St. Gregory was feeding twelve poor men. How it is proved that the angel's feet needed to be washed, I do not know.

They come at last, marshalled by dignitaries in purple, themselves in white caps, like those of Dervishes, or, for non-travelled readers, like linen covers for Stilton cheeses; white capes, white frocks, white trousers, and shining white boots: a clean and quaint, but not graceful, costume.

As the men in rich robes arrange these white Apostles on their bench, the people around me have their say. "That is an oriental!" "That is an Armenian!" "Look at the third: what a villain he appears!" "Ay, but look at the fourth, did you ever see such a perfect type of the hypocrite?" "That's a fine old fellow with the grey beard:" this referred to one whom I could almost have declared I knew, he looked so like some of the Priests one meets in the Levant. "But, O, the fat one! See, see the fat Apostle! In the middle, too! What a choice! He's a Frenchman that; not a very laborious Apostle!" . . .

Again, with knees bowed, the attendant dignitaries take off the rich rose-coloured robe, and disclose a beautiful white dress. With fresh bowing of the knees, a white apron is girded round the white robe. Then the Pope, preceded and followed by dignitaries, hastens over to the Apostles. Before him goes a Cardinal, with a large golden ewer in his hand. Behind, an ecclesiastic with a tray, containing napkins; another with a tray of violets, and a third with a little set of papers. As his Holiness approaches, the Apostles are agitated: their faces change colour: their petticoats shake. The little white boot is slipped off the right foot, well washed as ever it was in its life-time. The Cardinal, from the golden ewer, pours upon the instep such a wee drop of water; and then his Holiness, taking a napkin, gives the foot just a touch; and that napkin falls to the Apostle as a perpetual memory of the day of his honour. Then the head of the Pope bows down to the foot, and his lips touch the instep.

Here came in the only piece of real feeling I saw in the whole matter. Just as the Pope stooped to kiss the foot, several of the countenances, and notably that of the fat Apostle, became suffused with emotion. Its meaning was plain enough: "What am I or my father's house, that my feet should be kissed by the Vicar of God!"

Here is an Italian *Hue and Cry* of the year 1846 (and June, we believe, of that year):

"Personal marks of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte:—Age, thirty-eight years; height, a metre and sixty-six centimetres; hair, chestnut; eyebrows, ditto; forehead, middling; eyes, grey and little; nose, big; mouth, middling; lips, thick; beard, brown; moustaches, fair; chin, pointed; visage, oval; complexion, pale. Special features: Head stuck down between the shoulders; shoulders, broad; back, round; some grey hairs."

Mr. Arthur is probably not only from his actions but from his professions a somewhat tedious gentleman; indeed, we opine he would be better occupied, to use his own words, "at Notting-hill over a volume of unrevealed prophecy," than in abusing the Pope and the College of Cardinals. Nevertheless he is always honest and earnest; and though he has a good deal of the Orangeman about him, we think he does not do the Pope utter injustice.

How to Make several Kinds of Miniature Pumps and a Fire Engine: a Book for Boys. (Sampson Low, Son and Co. pp. 46.)—It may perchance be that those who are inclined to be jocular will say that the best possible receipt for making miniature pumps would be to take any quantity of little boys and cram them plentifully with large doses of science and the knowledge of common things; at any rate, we cannot help thinking that we are beginning to have just a little too much of the literature of which the manual before us is a fair sample. Explain common things to boys in proper season and in clear language, and it is well; give them a book which takes a roundabout way of *not* explaining a simple matter, and is more likely to perplex a lad's brains than to teach him anything useful, and it is very far from well. As a specimen of what we mean, we quote the following directions for making a piston, and shall certainly recommend any lad to the notice of the Oxford examiners for an A.A. degree who is clever enough to explain what it means:

We must now make a piston, which is a very delicate piece of workmanship and requires a good deal of care. Get a straight stick a little larger, and six inches longer, than your barrel; smooth one end of it, and bore a hole in it as before, about an inch deep. Trim this end a little smaller than the bore of the barrel, so as to have it fit snugly in the barrel, by wrapping a little cotton cord around it. We must have a valve on the inner end of the hole in the end of this stick; to make room for this, cut out, carefully, with the point of your knife, both sides of the piston, about an inch from the end which is bored, so as to leave this end connected with the shaft by two prongs. Between these prongs place the valve, so as to cover the hole, fastened on as before by part of a pin. Trim the shaft of the piston, or the part between this end and the handle, a little smaller than a common lead pencil. Put the piston in the barrel, and the pump is finished.

We should rather think he was.

My Country. The History of the British Isles. By E. S. A., Author of "The World in which I Live, and My Place in it," &c. &c. Edited by the Rev. JOHN H. BROOME, Vicar of Houghton, Norfolk. (Wertheim, Mackintosh, and Hunt. 1860. Part IV. pp. 190.)—We have only one objection to make to the series of which this little volume forms part, viz., its strong theological bias. Its writer has predetermined that all the evils that have ever afflicted England, whether fire, flood, famine, or rebellion, have been mainly due to Roman Catholicism. This idea is not a very new or original one; but it is worked by "E. S. A." with a perseverance and vigour which shows that she thinks she has thus discovered the true key to unlocking English history. Putting theology aside (which is not a very easy matter to do when it intrudes itself upon us so constantly), we can bestow a hearty word of commendation on this little volume. Its style is clear, and quite free from any attempts at fine writing; and it is concise without being at all dull. The writer, we think, takes a far too favourable view of Queen Elizabeth, both as a woman and a sovereign. We might imagine from "E. S. A." that England enjoyed but little less freedom in the time of this last Tudor than at the present day. Yet Hallam was speaking of Queen

Elizabeth's reign when he wrote: "The glaring transgressions of natural as well as positive law rendered our courts of justice, in cases of treason, little better than the caverns of murderers." We may remind "E. S. A." that it has been calculated by unprejudiced historians that about two hundred Roman Catholics were put to death in Elizabeth's reign. In addition, much misery resulted to the professors of Roman Catholicism from the heavy penalties of præmunire, banishment, fine, and imprisonment, to which they were exposed. To notice less important points, "E. S. A." spells Lord Chancellor Jeffrey's name Jefferies, sometimes too Jeffries (page 176). In page 86 a reader would imagine that Laud was translated from the Bishopric of Exeter to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. At the time of his translation Laud was, if we mistake not, Bishop of St. David's. "E. S. A." occasionally omits important facts through her wish to be concise. We read of James II. that "he sent Lord Castlemaine as Ambassador to the Pope." A youthful student of English history will, we think, require to be informed that any intercourse with the Pontiff was, by the laws of England, high treason. Again, when we are told that the same king had collected his soldiers near London, it is important that the young reader should know that this army was maintained by James unconstitutionally.

Lights and Shadows of Church Life in Australia: including Thoughts on some Things at Home. To which is added, Two Hundred Years Ago: Then and Now. By T. BINNEY. Second Edition. (Jackson and Walford. pp. 146. 1860.)—To this second edition has been added an appendix, or postscript as Mr. Binney terms it, containing some remarks on an article by the Rev. Frederick Maurice on the "Revision of the Liturgy" which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Mr. Binney's criticism was published in the *Patriot* newspaper. Mr. Maurice rejoined by letter, which forms part of the appendix of this second edition. The controversy is one which must greatly interest Christians of all denominations; and, we are happy to be able to add, it was conducted on both sides with an amenity which is not always to be found in discussions between clergymen of the Established Church and their dissenting brethren.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World. With Narrative Illustrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, formerly Member of Congress, and American Minister to Naples. From the tenth American edition, with Emendations and Additions by the author. (Trübner and Co. 1860. pp. 392.)—The American edition of this work has already been reviewed at great length in our columns. We need, therefore, now pass no further comment on Mr. Owen's theories than to say that all readers, whether they adopt the opinions of the writer or not, cannot fail to feel the deepest interest in the perusal of this volume.

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Art Journal* for this month, though it be the dull season of the year in matters of art, is full of varied interest. It includes a summary of "Art-Proceedings in Parliament;" a biographical article on Mr. Dyce as a representative of "British Artists;" a continuation of the illustrated article on the Hudson; of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Companion-guide in South Wales; and accounts of the provincial exhibitions. A feeble answer is made to Mr. Coningham's Observations on the South Kensington Magazine. The arrangement for producing photographs at little more than cost price has, it is confessed, "offended, and may have injured, certain parties, who cannot produce such works without regard to profit; but if that be an argument for suppressing the trade (?), it would apply with equal force against any improvement by which the public may be supplied with an article better and cheaper than it has been accustomed to obtain at a given price." The writer then, would think it perfectly justifiable for the South Kensington Museum, already paid by Government and the nation, to establish and sell at the bare cost of paper and print, an *improved Art Journal*, "better and cheaper" than the public can get under the ordinary law of supply and demand. The illustrations to the present number of the *Art Journal* include engravings from Mignard's family piece of "Henrietta of Orleans and her Children;" from Turner's "Opening of the Walhalla;" and from Haknel's statue of "Medicine."

Fraser's Magazine opens with its customary humorously philosophical article from the pen of A. K. H. B. It is somewhat whimsically entitled "Concerning Scylla and Charybdis; with some Thoughts upon the Swing of the Pendulum;" and the subject hidden in this enigma is the tendency of the human mind to go into extremes, and the errors into which people fall by this law of oscillation. The following passage will serve to give an idea of the manner in which this instructive thesis is treated:

You know, of course, how the pendulum of public opinion swings backwards and forwards. The truth lies somewhere about the middle of the arc it describes in most cases. You know how the popularity of political men oscillates, from A, the point of greatest popularity, to B, the point of no popularity at all. Think of Lord Brougham. Once, the pendulum swung far to the right; he was the most popular man in Britain. Then, for many years, the pendulum swung far to the left, into the cold regions of unpopularity, loss of influence, and opposition benches. And now, in his last days, the pendulum has come over to the right again. So with lesser men. When the new clergyman comes to a country parish how high his estimation! Never was there preacher so impressive, pastor so diligent, man so frank and agreeable. By and by his sermons are middling, his diligence middling; his manners rather stiff or rather too easy. In a year or two the pendulum rests at its proper point; and from that time onward the parson gets, in most cases, very nearly the credit he deserves. The like oscillation of public opinion and feeling exists in the case of unfavourable as of favourable judgments. A man commits a great crime. His guilt is thought awful. There is a general outcry for his consign punishment. He is sentenced to be hanged. In a few days the tide begins to turn. His crime was not so great. He had met great provocation. His education had been neglected. He deserves pity rather than reprobation. Petitions are got up that he should be let off; and largely signed by the self-same folk who were loudest in the

outcry against him. And instead of this fact, that those folk were the keenest against the criminal, being received (as it ought) as proof that their opinion is worth nothing at all, many will receive it as proof that their opinion is entitled to special consideration. The principle of the pendulum in the matter of criminals is well understood by the Old Bailey practitioners of New York and their worthy clients. When a New Yorker is sentenced to be hanged he remains as cool as a cucumber; for the New York law is, that a year must pass between the sentence and the execution. And long before the year passes the public sympathy has turned in the criminal's favour. Endless petitions go up for his pardon. Of course he gets off. And indeed it is not improbable that he may receive a public testimonial. It cannot be denied that the natural transition in the popular feeling is from applauding a man to hanging him, and from hanging a man to applauding him.

Even so does the pendulum swing, and the world run away!

The author of "Gryll Grange" has interpolated into his capital story an "Aristophanic Comedy," which is certainly entitled to rank with Aytoun's "Firmilian." In this composition spirit-rapping and competitive examinations are severely handled. The curtain rises upon a scene "On the London bank of the Thames, on the terrace of a mansion occupied by the Spirit-Rapping Society. Gryllus was lying asleep. Circe standing over him." After some preliminary dialogue, very much in the style of Goethe's "Walpurgisnacht:"

Three spirit-rappers appeared, carrying a table, which they placed on one side of the stage:

1. Carefully the table place,
Let our gifted brother trace
A ring around the enchanted space.
2. Let him tow'rd the table point,
With his first fore-finger joint,
And, with mesmerised beginning,
Set the sentient oak-slab spinning.
3. Now it spins around, around,
Sending forth a murmuring sound,
By the initiate understood
As of spirits in the wood.

ALL. Once more Circe we invoke.

Circe appears, and a scene follows in which all the reformers, scientific, moral, educational, and political, are summoned to pass before Gryllus. Nothing but the fact that they are not yet in a condition to pass muster as ghosts prevented Lord Brougham, Sir James Shuttleworth, and the other "social science" magnates from joining in their procession.

Gryllus observed that, so far from everything being better than it had been, it seemed that everything was wrong and wanted mending. The chorus sang its second song.

Seven competitive examiners entered with another table, and sate down on the opposite side of the stage to the spirit-rappers. They brought forward Hermogenes as a crammed fowl to argue with Gryllus. Gryllus had the best of the argument; but the examiners adjudged the victory to Hermogenes. The chorus sang its third song.

Circe, at the request of the spirit-rappers, whose power was limited to the production of sound, called up several visible spirits, all illustrious in their day, but all appearing as in the days of their early youth, "before their renown was around them." They were all subjected to competitive examination, and were severally pronounced disqualified for the pursuit in which they had shone. At last came one whom Circe recommended to the examiners as a particularly promising youth. He was a candidate for military life. Every question relative to his profession he answered to the purpose. To every question not so relevant he replied that he did not know and did not care. This drew on him a reprimand. He was pronounced disqualified, and ordered to join the rejected, who were ranged in a line along the back of the scene. A touch of Circe's wand changed them into their semblance of maturer years. Among them were Hannibal and Oliver Cromwell; and in the foreground was the last candidate, Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Richard flourished his battle-axe over the heads of the examiners, who jumped up in great trepidation, overturned their table, tumbled over one another, and escaped as best they might in haste and terror. The heroes vanished. The chorus sang its fourth song:

CHORUS.

As before the pike will fly
Dace and roach and such small fry
As the leaf before the gale,
As the chaff beneath the flail;
As before the wolf the flocks,
As before the hounds the fox;
As before the cat the mouse,
As the rat from fallen house;
As the fiend before the spell
Of holy water, book, and bell;
As the ghost from dawning day—
So has fled, in ghastly dismay,
This septemvirate of quacks,
From the shadowy attacks
Of Cœur-de-Lion's battle-axe.

The reader will perceive to what this "Aristophanic Comedy" tends.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has an article on "The French and English Armaments," followed by a capital sketch of "Cornwall and Pilchards." The following account of pilchard-fishing at St. Ives is exceedingly good:

"Heva, heva," is the cry through the whole town. See how they are running; men, women, and children seem to be all suddenly bereft of sense; they are all running and shouting, "Heva, heva." See the idle men take their hands out of their pockets and bestir themselves, and they, too, cry "Heva." Some of them run down to the quay to look out for a berth, should there be an extra crew wanted presently; others rush up through the town towards the look-out hill, and as they go up the street they shout "Heva, heva." Perhaps one puts his head in at the door of some friend who has not yet heard the news, and sings out, "Jan, do ee know es heva? Heva all of a-light. The P'mister boat is to sea!" And away goes Jan, too, shouting with the rest, "Heva, heva."

They are off to the hill, and we will go with them. See the Triton is pulling straight off from the shore with the two "tow-boats," and the "folyer" in her wake. And look at the two men on the top of this edge; the one who is holding those two white balls of calico over his head is the "huer," who is working the seine-boat. The balls are made of cross hoops of cane covered with white calico, and are called "bushes," because the custom was, and is still in some places, to use a furze bush for this purpose. The other man with bushes is waiting to

direct the movements of the tow-boats when it is necessary to shoot the nets. Now listen; no noise, or we shall get into disgrace.

"I reckon the're goin' to th' easterd a bit, Bill."—"Iss, so they be."

Both bushes are immediately held in the right hand, and the seine-boat's head comes round to the eastward, the other boats following.

"We be off deep enough now; I shall quiet um, b'lieve."

Down go both bushes close to his feet, and then he moves them slowly up and down from his feet to his knees, and in an instant it is "Easy, all," on board the boats.

But, perhaps, you are wondering what they are after all this time. Look down here under the cliff. Do you not see a red colour in the water? See, like a cloud moving slowly on to the point where the boats are. Well, that is a "schull" of fish. They are coming close round the point, and the "huer" sees that he has worked his boat off too far. He is now swinging the bushes like a man swings his hands to warm them in cold weather, and, therefore, the boat is "shortening in." No; again, "Quiet." Look out! there will be sport presently.

"Wind tow-boat, Bill; look alive."

See, the tow-boat has turned round and backed her stern close to the stern of the seine-boat to make fast the two nets, so that the fish may not escape at the "cross." Now, just watch their faces—how quiet they are—not a sound is heard—wait! it will soon be over now.

"Shall us shoot her, Bill?"—"Iss; shoot away!"

Round go the bushes over his head, down to his knees, where he moves them slowly up and then down, and then round again over his head. Harken to shouts—

"Coul-rouse—coul-rouse; the P'mester boat is shooting."

Away goes the seine-boat, flying through the water, with two men "shooting" the net as they go—one man at the corks and the other at the leads. Now the "huer" has his bushes up directing the course of the boat.

"Coul-rouse for the tow-boat, Bill."

And now Bill is going through the same apparently insane movements as the other man, and away springs the tow-boat, paying out her "stop-net" as she goes. Listen!—

"Awa—the Victory—awa!"

That is the "huer," whose boat has the neat stern; there is another "schull" in sight. But we must watch our old friend the Triton, and see how they get on. See the first tow-boat has shot all her net out, and there is not sufficient of the seine left in the big boat to meet it.

"Coul-rouse, second tow-boat."

In goes another stop-net, and now the seine-boat and she overlap each other, and still are throwing out netting. All is out now—the fish are surrounded—see how wild they are—look at them breaking up in the seine, till they look like a boiling pot—look how they charge the sides of the net and rush about. "Blowers! blowers! blowers!" They are calling the men whose office it is to lay hold of the warp that was left on the beach, and pull the seine into shallow water. The "Folyer" has gone out on the cross, where the seine and stop-net join, to see that no fish escape there. "Beat, Folyer, beat!" See how they are thrashing the water with their oars, and stamping in the boat to drive the fish away from this dangerous spot. The seine-boat in the mean time has run in nearer the shore with a rope which they make fast, and work with a capstan to draw the seine open, lest the fish should get jammed by the net closing. The blowers are hard at work with the capstans on the beach below. "Haul, blowers, haul!" See the seine, with its contents, is gradually nearing land. A fine schull of fish.

While we have been looking, the Victory and another have shot in their turns; and most likely before dark we shall have a dozen or fourteen seines in the water: for this appears to be a regular "round" of fish.

The interesting tale of "Vonved the Dane" is continued; from which we extract the following graphic picture of an execution at Copenhagen:

The assistants of the Headsman now seized the condemned, and passing two leather belts round him, buckled his upper and his forearms tightly to his body. Pedro seemed inclined to resist, and struggled at first, but the priest spake a few impressive words, and held up an ivory crucifix, and he forthwith yielded impassively to his fate.

The Headsman next gave some brief directions to his assistants, and they grasped the miserable Portuguese, and forced him to sit down on the scaffold, with his back close against the block, which was slightly hollowed in front. In this position the leathern straps attached to the block were tightly buckled round Pedro's body in such a manner as to immovably secure him. The top of the block reached nearly to the nape of his neck, but although he could move his head freely, his neck was quite exposed to the stroke of the sword.

For the last time the priest approached his penitent, and whispered a few words to him, holding the crucifix to his pallid frothy lips. Pedro fervently kissed the sacred emblem, and muttered something which the confessor alone heard and understood. Then the latter, much agitated, stepped backward, his features pale and quivering, his limbs trembling, his eyes fixed on the ghastly face of the criminal, and the crucifix upheld in both his tremulous hands. The assistants of the Headsman and the prison officials also drew back so as to leave a wide and clear circle around the condemned.

The inevitable moment had arrived. Hitherto Ole Hustru had stood motionless, with his huge tawny hands composedly resting on the cross guard of his fatal sword, but now he suddenly started into terrible activity. Casting a quick experienced glance around—a glance which embraced the scaffold, the barriers and the Place beyond—he grasped his sword by the straight, brass-bound, steel-hilt, held it forth horizontally, and shook its strong but finely-tempered blade until it vibrated to the broad end, and emitted a humming sound. This was a feat on which he prided himself, as it evinced extraordinary skill and power of wrist. Then he strode behind the bound criminal, assuming a position somewhat to the left, and about five feet distant from the block, gripped the sword hilt with both hands, and swung the enormous blade upward with an easy graceful movement, and held it perpendicularly aloft at the full stretch of his long bare arms, whilst he paused a single instant to measure the distance with his eye, and calculate his stroke with almost mathematical precision.

Every movement was stilled, every voice was hushed, and a dreadful and unnatural brooding silence pervaded the immense multitude of spectators at this awful crisis, and with bated breath, with suspended respiration, and strained vision, they gazed with a species of horrible fascination at the hideous headsman of Copenhagen.

Hitherto the gloomy canopy of the heavens had been unbroken, but at this very moment the sun burst forth in full splendour, and its bright beams, as though in mockery, bathed the scaffold and every object upon it in golden lustre, and the bayonets of the infantry, and the breast-plates, helmets, and swords of the dragoons, flashed dazzlingly all around that awful enclosure.

For a very few seconds did the Headsman's sword remain extended at arm's length. Down it came, and once, twice, thrice, it gleamed round his head in a fiery circle from left to right, cutting the air with an audible whizzing sound, and then it slantingly descended with terrific force, and lo! he who was this

instant a breathing man, whose body contained an immortal soul, is now a lifeless clod. That single stroke perfectly severed head from trunk. The head of Pedro Laranjuez gently toppled forward on to his lower limbs, and rolled over once or twice on the scaffold, whilst a thick purple stream gurgled up from the severed arteries of the trunk.

The Headsman carefully wiped his bloody sword, and replaced it in its scabbard.

Recreative Science has, among other interesting papers on scientific subjects, the following description of a very simple plan for "boxing the compass," contributed by Mr. E. H. Swann:

While trying to learn to perform the operation of "boxing" the compass, I observed the following method in the naming of the points, and directly I perceived it, I found I could box the compass without any further study or trouble. The points are named in three classes: 1. The four "cardinal" points, North, east, south, west. 2. The middle points between those of the first class: North-east, south-east, south-west, north-west. 3. The middle points between those of the second class: North-north-east, east-north-east, east-south-east, south-south-east, south-south-west, west-south-west, west-north-west, north-north-west. The third class points, however, may be considered as two positions of the second class points. Now, each point of the first two classes has two positions, one on each side of it; for instance, taking the north, it has the two positions, north by east and north by west, and the same with the others. These complete the thirty-two points. In boxing the compass, you should begin with north by east, and finish with north. Any one bearing in mind these observations will be able to name the points without letters.

E. H. SWANN.

Our stay-at-home notion of colonial life is, that it is all hurry, toil, go-ahead, and grave. With difficulty do we associate with it anything like light laughter and frolicsome fun. When gold diggers and sheep farmers indulge in mirth, we look for heavy drollery or tipsy shouts. Yet Melbourne, the capital of the gold country, has its *Punch*, not very inferior to its renowned parent at home, and occasionally we find in its contributions in which our own *Punch* would have taken a pride. We take from it in proof the following very clever parody on Tennyson's "Lotos Eaters." It is perfect, and deserves a wider circle of readers than it will have in the colony. Can it be that, even in the reformed and demoralised colony of Victoria, red-tapeism is as open to ridicule as at home?

THE SALARY EATERS.

"Courage," he said, and pointed toward the clock,
"The dreary office hours will finish soon."
All through the afternoon the hands did mock
The listless clerks, who every afternoon,
All round the office, in a partial swoon,
Lolled through their business in a kind of dream.
Official papers on the desks were strewn,
And in the pigeon-holes lay many a ream
Folded and tied with tape, red as the evening beam.
A world of tape! Some like a serpent's skin
Hung on a bough, in lengthened folds drooped down,
And some clung closely (like a cherished sin)
To letters unrequited, old, and brown.
"Under consideration," with a pin,
To many an urgent paper was affixed—
Which long forgotten—as the poorest kin
Of wealthy men—neglected, in the dust
And darkness to decay, had years ago been thrust.
The official languor rested upon all
The well-dressed clerks. The wicker-covered flask
And sandwich-box told how at nature's call
Fresh vigour had been given for the task
Of doing nothing—more they did not ask,
And every weary day they did the same.
All round about the room officials bask,
In salaried sunlight. Spite of public blame
The mild-eyed, languid tax-consumers went and came.
Monthly they drew from the enchanting stem
Of public revenue supplies of sap,
In shape of salary; and each one of them
At press and people did his fingers snap.
Thus flourished every well-connected chap
Upon his pay. If any fellow spoke
In Council of retrenchment, with a "dem"
Did they consign him to the fiery lake,
For that he dared such low and base suggestions make.
What with the paper and the toothpick's aid
They managed to get through the weary morn;
With converse, fast and loose, of bills unpaid,
And lark, and lush, and spree, and sweet Cremorne;
Then to the clock once more they cast forlorn
And longing looks; but when they sighing saw
That little more than half their time had gone,
Some one remarked, "Last night I almost swam
To cut the whole concern, it's such a hawwid baw!"

CHORIC SONG.

Why are we weighed down with the heaviness
Of this confounded office business?
While lots of fellows live in idleness,
A life of rest; why should we toil alone
Over returns, despatches, and such things,
And make perpetual moan,
Still from one bother to another thrown:
For ever driving quills
To pay our duns their bills:
Soiling our fingers with the nasty ink,
While if we had our wills
Of touching pens not one of us would think?
Why should we fag like this, who are such precious swells?

Lo! in the sunny English wood
The elder brother sheds the pheasant's blood;
And shooting in the season, there
Grows red and fat and takes no care,
Idle at noon: and when the moon
Touches with light the leaves of autumn yellow,
He, sitting in his easy chair,
Smacks his full lips over his claret bright;
And if perchance he gets a little mellow,
He takes it out at night,
Having no need till ten
To be at work again—
Drawing without anxiety or toil
His income from the fruitful soil.

Hateful is the quill we drive
O'er the blue-wave foolscap sheet.
Why in the name of blazes can't we drive
And walk in Collins-street
And live sans working? Why won't money last?
Why, when the dilatory pay-day comes,
Is every pound mopped up so deuced fast?
Oh! hang it all! What pleasure can we have,
Boxed in an office? Is there any fun
In working like a blessed galley slave
At everlasting dot and carry one?
Oh, that we led a life of ease!
This dull, official round is by no means the cheese.

How sweet it were if—as in jolly dreams
The thing occasionally seems—
Cash would but flow in full spontaneous streams:
If we could do whatever we liked best,
Lark when we chose, and when we chose take rest;
Spend, as we felt inclined to spend it, each
Hour of the four-and-twenty in the day;
Have morning oysters on St. Kilda's bench,
By way of prelude to the evening play;
Could lend ourselves, choice spirits, wholly
Unto the one great end of being jolly;
And live again but in our memories
The lives we lead in earning salaries—
A few poor pounds for the enormous bore
Of being here confined from ten o'clock till four.

What if perchance confusion should arise?
Let what is muddled so remain:
No one the Assembly ever satisfies,
Then wherefore should we try it on in vain?
There is confusion, everybody knows;
Bother on bother, pain on pain.
What if the country to the mischief goes?
Things as they are, let's hope, would last our time,
And after that let ruin in—and Syme.

Salaries are paid, we grant, for labour small.
Salaries are even paid for none at all.
All day the clerk may let his work alone;
May nothing do, and be an arrant dunce;
Still round among the spicy clerks the public yellow-boys are thrown.

We have had enough of motions for returns, and so on, quite,
Moved by Opposition members, or by members on the right,
When the spouting perorators swell the stream of party fight.
Let us swear an oath and keep it with an equal mind,
Not to do a stroke of work excepting when we feel inclined.
Let us live like jolly fellows, careless of mankind;
For he sits with his companions, and the public evils touch
Only people "out of doors,"—your tradesmen, workmen, cads, and such;
Wherefore in their lofty stations they don't care about them much.
So they sit and smile in secret, listening to the weak attacks
On them for their waste of money and administration lax,
Pledges broken, work neglected, small result for heavy tax.
But they find a kind of music in a Duffy's hasty word—
In an Aspinallian jest, and in a Myles' speech absurd;
Or the ancient illustrations to an Evans' tale of wrong—
Full of sound, but little meaning, though the words are very strong—
In a Wills dilating on the tillage of the soil—
In the hungry squatters fighting for their whack of public spoil;
Till they perish and they suffer—some 'tis whispered deep in debt—
Soon must sink, while some will keep the pot in ebullition yet.

Surely, surely, business is a most confounded bore;
Would that we could cut the office, never to come near it more!—
Listen, though! the clock is striking—thank the stars, it's striking four!

EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

The Fables of Babrius. In two parts. Translated into English Verse from the text of Sir G. C. LEWIS, by the Rev. JAMES DAVIES, M.A., sometime Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford. London: Lockwood and Co. 1860. pp. 231.

IN ANSWER to the question "Who was Babrius?" English readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that to him, and not to Esop, they owe the collection of fables which bear the name of the latter. The story of the discovery of the text of these fables is as follows, according to Mr. Davies.

In 1844, M. Minoies Menas, a learned Greek, commissioned by M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe, found, amongst other literary treasures, in the Convent of St. Laura, on Mount Athos, a MS.

of Babrius, lost in the middle ages. It was much damaged, and the monks asked so high a price for it, that Menas declined to buy it, and could only convey a transcript of it to Paris, which M. Villemain placed in the hands of M. Boissonade (see *Class. Mus.* II. 413), by whom it was published in October, 1844. In this transcript and in the MS. the fables are arranged alphabetically over eighty pages, according to the initial letter of each fable, but the collection only reaches the letter O. The date of the MS. is supposed to be of the tenth century, from the peculiarities of writing observable in it.

Tyrwhit and an Italian scholar named Francesco di Furia had previously edited some fragments of this writer. The questions "Who was Babrius?" and "When did he live?" are not easily answered. Boissonade holds that he was a Roman, one Valerius Babrius. Sir Cornewall Lewis, on the other hand, after a careful examination of the question, maintains that he was a Greek; and to us this theory appears much the more probable. When Babrius

lived is, if possible, a still more vexed question. In Tyrwhit's day it was generally supposed that he lived shortly before the Augustan age. Bergk places his birth as far back as B.C. 250. Lachmann contends that it was considerably later in the Christian era. Sir Cornwall Lewis, who originally supported Tyrwhit's theory, is now inclined to believe that Babrius flourished about the reign of Alexander Severus, who died A.D. 235. This theory the Home Secretary supports by some facts and a good deal of ingenious argument; into which, however, on the present occasion, we shall not enter.

Still, whatever era Babrius flourished in, there is little doubt that to him we owe the first complete metrical version in Greek. We are told, indeed, that Socrates turned a fable or two into elegiacs whilst in prison; and we know that Demetrius Phalereus published a prose collection of these same fables. Mr. Davies says:

When fables occur in Xenophon, Aristotle, Plutarch, and Lucian, they are narrated in the writer's own words, not cited from any poet. Suidas gives fragments of fables in Elegiac or Heroic verse, but whence gathered is unknown. Callimachus would seem to have turned some Æsopian fables into Choliambics; but Babrius claims the honour to himself, and says (Proem II. 9-12) that many imitators forthwith sprung up. His fables were known in Greece before the age of Suidas and Tzetzes: and the prose collections of Maximus Planudes, and others in later days, have been mainly based on his version. Nor was it till after the revival of letters that the opinion obtained any credence, that the prose Æsopian fables were really those of Æsop. Nothing could be more manifestly unsound. Even before Bentley, learned men pronounced them the offspring of later monks: not probably designed to be literary impostures, but rather entertaining paraphrases. In any wise the fables of Babrius may claim to be the basis, or stock material, of all that comes down to our day under the name and credit of Æsop.

The metre of Babrius is the Choliambic, which differs from the Seazon chiefly in occasionally allowing a spondee in the fifth place as well as in the sixth. The dialect is Ionic, and the student who is fresh from the perusal of Sophocles or Euripides will often stumble across words in Babrius of a somewhat mongrel Greek. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that the style of Babrius is eminently simple and elegant, and that M. Minoides Menas by his discovery deserves well of classical scholars in general.

As we happen to have at hand only the second part of Sir Cornwall Lewis's edition of Babrius, we must confine our remarks on Mr. Davies's work to the latter part of his volume, which alone we have been able to compare with the original text.

On looking at Sir C. Lewis's edition of the text of Babrius, and coming repeatedly on such exclamations of the learned editor as "manus est sensus cum metro," &c., we could scarcely help wishing for another Bentley or Porson to lend their aid towards restoring sense and metre. Sir Cornwall Lewis has suggested some emendations in his notes, which are for the most part eminently judicious and scholar-like. He has still, however, left the text in such a state as occasionally to tax to the utmost the powers of Mr. Davies to get sense or coherency out of it. This gentleman's translation appears to us very correctly and carefully executed. If any fault can be found with it, it is perhaps that vigour has been occasionally sacrificed to close rendering, and that consequently the verses, considered as poetry, are not of a very high caste. Undoubtedly, however, they represent the sense of the original text with remarkable fidelity. We come upon an occasional slip, as in page 124, line 4:

Whose darling child reach'd life's allotted mark;
where for "child" we must read "sire," if we desire to follow the original, which is *φίλον γυνήτην*. The translation of the following line, *inter alia*, seems to us very inelegant:

ἀνὴρ τις ἐπράτατο χῆν' ἄμα κύκην
(which, by the way, is itself unmetrical),

To feed a swan, one purchase with a goose.
We are scarcely called on at present to criticise Sir C. Lewis's edition of Babrius; but we cannot help remarking that a little more exertion on the part of the right hon. gentleman would have made the translator's task a much easier one. Take, for instance, the following line of the original text:

ἵνα κύκνον μὲν ἄλλὰ πάντα γινναίον.

The spondee in the second place of course violates the metre, and Sir Cornwall proposes for it *κύκνον μὲν εἶον*, a not very probable correction, if we look at the form of the words, but nevertheless one perhaps not on the whole greatly to be objected to. Nevertheless, the learned editor lets such a line as the following pass:

λίον, ἴφην, δίδουκ', ἰὼν πολλὸν μελίζων,

remarking, "Omnes versus præter quartam (the verse just quoted) metri leges observant." Yet we have simply to write *πολλὸν* for *μελίζων*, and the metre is perfect. Again, in Fable 89, Sir Cornwall says of the lines from three to seven "sensus mancus;" he might have added, "et metrum mancum." Nearly all the difficulty lies in line three, which stands thus in the original text:

(3) *ἑμὲν γὰρ ἄλσων ἄλλος τὴν δὲ λαιμόνων*
τρίχιν βαδίζων ἢ νάπας τι κοιλάδας.

By a very slight chance we would write the first line thus:

ἑμὲν γὰρ ἄλσων πόλλος ὁ δὲ τῶν λαιμόνων, κ.τ.λ.,

which at once restores both sense and metre. We may add that very many lines in these Choliambics have the spondee in the fifth place. The other line possibly needs not correction, *ἦ* being Ionic, or epic rather, for *ἦ*. We will take another example. In Fable 67, line 1, the editor leaves the text thus:

πρῶτος ἐπὶ γῆς νυκτερὶς συνελήφθη,

which, as it stands, would puzzle the metrical powers of a Hermann. It would not be difficult to restore the metre. Writing *συνελήφθη* (the commoner form of the word, be it remembered), and transposing, we have

ἐπὶ γῆς πρῶτος νυκτερὶς συνελήφθη;
or, if the transposition be objected to, we may write:

πρῶτος ἐπὶ γῆς, κ.τ.λ.,
γῆν being a form used frequently by Babrius in these fables.

Again, on line 9, Fable 69,

σὺ δ' αἰὲ ἀνθῆς, καὶ νῖον τιλοῦν ζώεις,

Sir G. C. Lewis writes: "Pro αἰὲ legendum αἰῖν; sed quid voces νῖον τιλοῦν significant non liquet." Possibly for νῖον τιλοῦν might be read (we advance our conjecture with considerable diffidence) *ναθαλῖς*. It would, at all events, suit the sense perfectly.

We have made these suggestions *currente calamo* to show that a good deal must be done ere the text of Babrius be rendered easily translatable. Still in no case, however ingenious were the corrections, would we allow them into the text itself, but print them on the margin.

We give Mr. Davies's rendering of Fable 24, part 2, as an average specimen of his translating powers.

Prometheus, Jove, and the Tritonian maid,
That each would make one thing, agreed and said.
Jove made a bull; Prometheus fashion'd men;
Pallas a dwelling. Envious Momus then
Was critic. He, of hatred ever full
To works divine, said, "Jove had spoiled the bull;
Whereas o'er horns he should have placed the eyes,
Eye below horn in Jove's construction lies."
Prometheus was to blame: he fail'd to place
Man's mind outside, "that none in actions base
Might lack detection, each might plainly read
Of what each sev'ral man stood most in need."
Nor did the work of Pallas pass unblamed;
"Unfixt, of right, should be the house she framed,
With wheels beneath, that if an evil one
Should sojourn near, with ease it might be gone."
Justly was Jove with Momus wroth, I wot,
Who the gods' gifts to censure scrupled not.

The seventh line in the original is:

διὸν κίρατ' ἀνῶθεν ὁφθαλμοῦς θῆναι,
which makes nonsense if translated. Mr. Davies translates the line as if it stood

διὸν κίρατ' ἀνῶθεν ὁφθαλμοῦς θῆναι.
Another specimen of Mr. Davies's handiwork, and we have done:

A ploughman was half eaten up by lice.
Leaving his plough, he shook his garment twice.
When a third time they bit him shamelessly,
Wishing by all means of them to get free,
Lest cleanliness should loss of work require,
He doff'd his clothes, and threw them on the fire.
I would not have him thrice from fire abstain,
Who twice hath lost his wits by woman's bane.

Students of the classics will recollect that this fable was quoted by Sylla when he ordered Lucretius Ofella, the conqueror of Preneste, to be led to execution for disobeying one of his laws. On remonstrances being made, the dictator told the people that it was done by his command, adding, You, who have been twice conquered, take warning and see that you provoke me not a third time.

Mr. Davies's translation is, as we before remarked, literal and correct; whether it contains a due amount of vigour and poesy is perhaps a matter for doubt.

A CONVOCATION was held at Oxford on Monday, which was attended by the Dean of Christ Church, the Master of Pembroke College, the Rector of Exeter College, the Principal of Jesus College, the Master of University College, the Warden of Wadham College, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Provost of Queen's College, the Warden of New College, Professors Wall and Price, &c., &c. According to annual custom, the Vice-Chancellor laid down his office, and the Senior Proctor read the Chancellor's letter, recommending the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, to the office of Vice-Chancellor for the third time. The appointment met with the unanimous approval of the House, and Dr. Jeune read a Latin speech, which occupied nearly half an hour, in which he enumerated the events of interest that had occurred during the past academical year. Having taken the oaths and signed the usual declarations, he nominated the Master of University College, the Provost of Worcester College, the Rector of Exeter College, and the Master of Balliol College, Pro-Vice-Chancellors for the year ensuing.

Congregations will be holden at Oxford for the purpose of granting degrees and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.: Wednesday, October 10; Thursday, October 25; Thursday, November 8; Thursday, November 22; Thursday, December 6; Thursday, December 13; Monday, December 17. Candidates for degrees are required to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

The members of Jesus College, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, All Souls, St. Mary's Hall, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, meet next week. Those of the other colleges and halls meet at the end of the present week.

The office of Deputy Treasurer of Christ's Church College is now vacant by the death of Mr. Edward Goodwin, which took place on the 2nd inst. The deceased, who was in his 74th year, held the office of Deputy Treasurer for forty years.

In consequence of the rejection of Mr. G. Williams, of King's College, Cambridge, as a candidate for the office of Proctor, the Council of the Senate met on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., and nominated Mr. Brocklebank, of King's College, and Mr. Witts, of King's College, for the choice of the Senate. A Congregation was held next morning at ten o'clock, when Mr. Brocklebank was unanimously elected.

The Norrisian Professor of Divinity has given notice that he purposes to begin his lectures on Monday, October 29, at 1 o'clock, in the Divinity Lecture-room, and to continue them on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the same hour.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has informed the members of the Senate that the election of a person to fill the office of Hulsean Professor of Divinity will take place at Magdalene Lodge on Tuesday, the 30th October, at ten o'clock in the morning. All candidates for election to the said professorship are requested to communicate with the Vice-Chancellor on or before Friday, the 27th inst. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of St. John's College, and the Lady Margaret's, Regius, and Norrisian Professors of Divinity.

Professor Sedgwick will commence his course of geological lectures in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 24th of October, at twelve o'clock. Days of attendance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour, till the end of the course.

The undermentioned examiners have been declared successful candidates for sizarships at St. John's, Cambridge: T. Archbold, C. L. Balch, W. G. Bullock, J. Creaser, J. H. Cutting, G. Edwards, H. Hall, C. H. La Mothe, J. F. Marsden, J. B. Pearson, J. Proud, H. Robinson, W. Sutton, J. F. B. Tinning, and W. Tomkins.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew proposes to begin his Hebrew and Sanskrit lectures for the Michaelmas Term on Tuesday, Oct. 16, and to continue them on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the following hours: Hebrew—On the Book of Job, for advanced students, at ten a.m.; on the book of Genesis, for beginners, at eleven a.m. The text book for beginners will be the Grammar prefixed to the Professor's Hebrew Lexicon. Sanskrit—On the Hitopadesa, at noon. The books recommended are—Williams, Sanskrit Grammar; Johnson, the Hitopadesa, with a Grammatical Analysis. These lectures will be delivered in Trinity College, and are free to all persons. Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to enter their names at Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.'s.

At Cambridge the Regius Professor of Laws and the Downing Professor of the Laws of England propose to give instruction in the subjects of examination for the Law Tripos, the Chancellor's Medal, and other branches of law, according to the following method: First—By lectures. These will consist of (a) Readings on Jurisprudence and International Law, the History and General Principles of Law; (b) Conversational Lectures, in which the subjects of examination will be accurately explained. Secondly—By examination papers at stated intervals. Thirdly—By disquisitions between the students who are sufficiently advanced. The readings, lectures, and discussions will take place in the Law Schools. A prospectus of the lectures to be delivered in each Term, and a list of the books recommended will be published some time before its commencement. Further information on the study and preparation for the profession of the law may be obtained by application to either of the professors at West Lodge, Downing College. N.B. The Regius Professor will lecture in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms; the Downing Professor will lecture in the Lent and Easter Terms.—J. T. ABDY, LL.D.; W. L. BIRKBECK, M.A.—Downing College, Oct. 1, 1860.

Programme of the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Laws for the Michaelmas Term of 1860: I. INTERNATIONAL LAW.—1. The distinction between the Jus Nature and National Morality—The erroneous view of the writers prior to the eighteenth century as to the connection between the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations—The influence of the eighteenth-century writers upon modern International Law—The positive influence of National Morality or Law of Nature upon International Law. 2. The two divisions of the Positive Law of Nations, Customary and Conventional, examined and contrasted—Erroneous estimate by foreign writers of the Conventional or Treaty Law of Nations—The real influence of Treaties upon the Law of Nations. 3. Treaties with reference to the contracting parties, the influence of sovereignty upon public international agreements, and the effect of the Treaty of Westphalia upon European politics, especially with reference to the topics of Alliance, Cession, and Guarantee. N.B. The treaties of Utrecht, Vienna (1815), and Paris (1856) will form a portion of the lectures for the Lent Term, 1861. ROMAN LAW.—Translation and Explanation of Cicero's Oration for Cæcina. 1. Explanation of the Roman Law of Interdicts—Theories of foreign writers on the subject contrasted. 2. Of the interdict de Vi Armata—The Pleadings in Cæcina's case. 3. Of some old English remedies for disturbance of Possession—Writs of Entry, Assize, Right, and Ejectione firmæ. N.B. The lectures on international law will be readings during the first portion of the term's lectures. Those on Roman law will be conversational lectures during the latter portion. The books recommended are: For the International Law, Grotius on the Law of Peace and War, Book II. chapters 15 and 16; Wheaton's Elements; Manning and Wildman on the Law of Nations. For the Roman Law, Gaius, IV. sections 138—170; Digest XLIII. title XVI.; Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities—article Interdictum; Savigny on Possession, by Sir E. Perry, Book IV. p. 2; Abdy on Roman Civil Procedure; and Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. III. chapters 10, 11, and 12.—J. T. ABDY, LL.D.

The following are the successful candidates at the election of Scholars and Exhibitioners at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge: Foundation Scholar—A. S. Porter, of St. Peter's School, York. Johnson Scholars—F. W. Bindley, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch School; S. Gillson, of Oakham Grammar School. Taylor Exhibitioner of 40l.—F. M. Adams, of St. Paul's School. Taylor Exhibitioners of 30l.—D. McKenzie, Guildford Grammar School, A. Schofield, King's College, London; G. Style, Aldenham Grammar School; H. Williams, Llanrwst Grammar School. N.B.—The Taylor Exhibition of 60l. has not been adjudged.

A soirée, inaugurating the second session of the Stockwell Christian Educational Society, was held at Stockwell Institute, on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst. After an introductory address by the president, the Rev. David Thomas, the crowded assembly was entertained with a selection of music, under the direction of one of the secretaries, S. T. Plummer, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett, of St. Alban's, has been appointed Head Master of the Solihull Grammar School.

The annual meeting of the society for the advancement of education in North Staffordshire was held on Monday afternoon in the board-room, at the railway station; Lord Ingestre, M.P., in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Adderley, M.P., M. Garnier-Pages (Minister of Instruction in France, 1848), M. Ernest Desmarest (one of the leading jurists in France), Archdeacon Moore, Professor Wade, the Rev. J. P. Norris (her Majesty's Inspector of Schools). The Chairman said that it was satisfactory to determine the results of the scheme which had been adopted in North Staffordshire—namely, the prize scheme, which was effecting so much good. It was a matter of great satisfaction that one of the first rules of the society was carried out so satisfactorily—namely, that before a child could obtain any other prize, a Bible prize must have been obtained. After the Bible prizes came the money prizes. One of the greatest difficulties which the society had to contend with was the requirement for the labour of children, which prevented their education being carried on in an effective manner; but the prizes given to those children who had left school, as an inducement to persevere in their education, had produced a beneficial effect. It was the duty of all persons to exert themselves to the utmost for the promotion of education in their respective districts. A great deal had been said about her Majesty's Inspector and the system of competitive examination, but a great deal might be done by individual exertion, as an instance of which he might mention a school in which he provided for the education of sixty children for 50l. a year. If these sixty children had waited until a Government grant could be obtained, they would have received no education up to the present time. M. Garnier-Pages, who addressed the meeting in the French language, observed that education and instruction might be considered as two separate things. With respect to education, the first point was to train up the mind and teach us to love our neighbours as ourselves. Passing on to instruction, he observed that it was that kind of knowledge which qualified a man for the position which he was to occupy in life. Individuals were called upon to occupy different positions, and perform different kinds of work. Each one ought to endeavour to ascertain those things with which it was desirable all should be acquainted, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, which pointed out the relative positions of countries. Education, properly so called, ought to teach us devotedness to our parents, to our country, and, above all, to Almighty God. The Rev. J. P. Norris stated that there were a great number of children in the workhouse at Stoke, and a suggestion had been made that they should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the prize system. He wished to know whether such an alteration in the society's rules would meet with the approbation of the meeting. The suggestion was received with great applause, and the alteration unanimously adopted. The prizes, consisting of a large number of elegantly-bound Bibles, and sums of 3l. to some of the children who had formerly received Bibles, were then distributed by the chairman.

A special meeting of the Northamptonshire Society for Promoting and Extending Education in Accordance with the Principles of the Established Church has just been held at the George Hotel, Northampton, for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering certain of the rules, and of carrying on or abandoning the training college at Peterborough. Earl Spencer occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by Lord Overstone, Lord Henley, M.P., Mr G. W. Hunt, M.P., the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Generals Cartwright and Bouverie, the Dean of Peterborough, and a great number of the most influential of the clergy and gentry of the town and county. The Dean of Peterborough, in a long and able address, moved the first resolution, to the effect that it was expedient to carry on the training school at Peterborough. Lord Henley, M.P., in seconding the resolution, referred to the figures on the face of the balance-sheet to show that there was nothing to discourage the friends of the institution from continuing its beneficial operations. Lord A. Compton and others having spoken in support of the motion, the Chairman, whilst admitting the benefits of training colleges, could not help thinking that the training college was too great an object for a county to sustain; that it ought to be supported by a junction of several adjoining counties; and that, as its education was based upon the principles of the Church of England, it ought more properly to be a diocesan institution. At present they were in debt to their treasurer to the amount of 180l. The society would exercise greater influence if it were capable of meeting its engagements. The Rev. T. James, of Peterborough, moved as an amendment, "That every endeavour be made, by application to the counties of Cambridge, Leicester, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Rutland, Bedford, Norfolk, and Warwick, to raise the sum required for the purchase of an establishment for the college." When he reflected that Worcester had raised 17,000l., and expended that sum on its training college, he thought Northampton could not be charged with extravagance in laying out a much smaller amount on its training institution. Lord Overstone agreed to a very considerable extent with the views of the chairman. In his opinion the wise and manly course was to drop the whole question of the training college, and to apply their funds to the other purposes of the society. The question was, whether, for the effectual accomplishment of the object in view, the particular form of the training school at Peterborough was the best that could be devised. He entertained the strongest doubts that it was the best. The society had been originally established for the county at large, and for the county alone. His contribution had been given for that object exclusively. Now they had an amendment before the meeting, which meant to make the school not one for Northamptonshire, not one even of a diocesan character, but one in which every county that any gentleman could suggest to be added to the list should have a share. Was this not entirely and totally different from the original scheme? He doubted the expediency of the training school altogether, because he believed that training was essentially an imperial, a metropolitan measure; that a school where all should be trained ought to be in London; and that there the great central establishment for the kingdom ought to be located. They had their societies for this purpose already in existence. They had their National Society, their British and Foreign

Society, and their Home and Colonial Society. Let these undertake the great central metropolitan work of establishing schools for training masters. He thought great evils would arise from localising these training schools, and that any funds they might have for such a purpose could be far more efficiently applied than in endeavouring to promote such an object. This was the principle he had acted upon through life, where money was to be most advantageously expended, and it would continue to guide him henceforward. On the question being put, the original resolution as proposed by the Dean was carried by a majority of 20 to 12. Lord A. Compton then moved, "That the training school be carried on as at present until Christmas 1861, and that if by that time the necessary funds cannot be raised, then the college be discontinued." Mr. Hunt, M.P., moved an amendment, "That it be carried on until Christmas 1861; that it be then discontinued as part of the Northamptonshire Society; and that, in the event of a diocesan training school being established after 1861, the members pledged themselves to use their best efforts to raise the necessary funds for its maintenance." The amendment was lost, and the resolution carried, and the meeting separated.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Instead of the new and original opera by Macfarren, which was intended originally to inaugurate the winter season, the public were invited on Wednesday to witness "Il Trovatore," and, notwithstanding very unfavourable "skyeey influences," there was an excellent attendance. During the short recess the artisan has been very busy in touching up the interior; the amber satin furniture of the boxes has given way to fabrics of a crimson hue, more in accordance with the general draperies of winter. In order to accommodate a still larger number of grand tier customers, a balcony is constructed upon the Jullien model of ten or twelve years ago. But for this ugly alteration the back part of the pit is made "dark as Erebus," and the ingress to it is not unattended with peril to neck and limbs, unless the visitor looks well to his ways. The incidents of the opening night were neither so startling nor so new as to demand a very long description; they were, however, satisfactory enough in most respects to authorise a favourable one. Of all modern operas, we question if there be one that has maintained its popularity so long as Verdi's "Trovatore." It has embraced in its representative arms singers of almost every shade and degree. On Wednesday the cast ran thus:

Manrico.....	Sig. Giuglini.
Il Conte di Luna.....	Sig. Francesco Briani.
Fernando.....	Sig. Violelli.
Un Zingaro.....	Sig. Castelli.
Azucena.....	Mme. Lemaire.
Inez.....	Mlle. Borsi.
Leonora.....	Mlle. Tietjens.

When Sig. Giuglini made his first appearance on these boards about four years ago, the greatest curiosity respecting him was awakened. Rumour had given him a pre-eminence among the great tenors of that period, and the foreign journals overwhelmed him with their praises. Time, that great demonstrator of vocal talents, has stamped him as an artist of great value. We need scarcely say that his reception on the opening night was of the most enthusiastic kind; for the British public, proverbially the most constant in the world, was not likely to pass over the merits of a favourite who so rapidly won and continuously deserved their approbation. Sig. Briani, who made his first appearance, had not been heralded by fame, and he acquired none. He was evidently "out of sorts," and it would, therefore, be hardly fair to judge him by a severe standard of criticism. If he possesses ability, it will soon be developed. Mme. Lemaire's conception of the character of Azucena was a powerful one, and her general bearing quite in keeping with the old gipsy nature. Her voice albeit is deficient in volume, and it would be a scandal in disguise to say that she approximates closely either of the representatives of this character on the same boards during the last season. Mlle. Tietjens sang the whole of the music allotted to the heroine with marvellous truth and effect. "Tacea la notte" was splendidly given, and there was an equal beauty of a different kind in the "O dolce amiche" when about to enter the convent, and the "D' amor sull' ali rosee" preceding the Miserere. But, great as Mlle. Tietjens was both in voice and action, during the final scene when Leonora proves by her self-sacrifice how false are the momentary suspicions of Manrico, all was eclipsed in that scene with the Count when she affects to accept his suit in order to save her lover. In this she rose to the very "topmost round" of the lyric ladder. The band and chorus appear to have made a trifling move in the right direction, although there were several manifestations of indecision and tonal defects among the chorists which the drill sergeant must look to. Sig. Ardito officiated as conductor on the evening in question. As usual on opening nights the company exhibit a little extra loyalty which finds vent in the National Anthem; Tietjens and Lemaire took the solo parts, and, judging from the applause that followed, to the satisfaction of British ears.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—All the Italian Opera Concerts have been liberally patronised. Nor has this patronage been undeserved, the music submitted and the mode of performance being alike worthy of commendation. Verdi in his "Trovatore," although perpetually present, met with a renewed welcome, and the best known pieces in the opera were received with a greater intensity of delight than the sublime composition of Rossini on the Wednesday previous, the

strains of inspiration drawn from Mozart in his "Don Giovanni," or of Meyerbeer in "Gli Ugnotti," on the Tuesday following. It is needless to expatiate on the manner in which Tietjens and Giuglini discoursed "Non mi dir," "Il mio tesoro," and the great duo "Raoul dove vai tu," "As it was in the beginning," &c. Neither was the eccentric "Piff paff," by Sig. Violelli, less a success than the more towering achievements of his intimate acquaintance. But, while we award praise to these foreign operatic stars, we cannot overlook the efforts of a native vocalist, Miss Augusta Thompson, who certainly aided materially towards the general entertainment. There is usually great hazard attending the success of young English vocalists who essay arias worn thin by Italian and other popular artists, as they are subject to invidious and disagreeable comparisons. Miss Thompson, however, seemed quite at home in her task, and passed through the ordeal of a scrutinising examination triumphantly. In the trio "Proteggia il giusto cielo" neither Tietjens nor Giuglini could have desired a much more efficient coadjutor. What with the merits of the programme *per se*, the bracing air, and the glorious outspread of sunshine, there was sufficient attraction to draw nearly five thousand persons to Sydenham, even at this dull period of the musical season.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—"Lurline," say the managers, increases its popularity nightly. From this we infer that Wallace will keep possession of the stage until Christmas comes, provided his friends do not abandon him. For our own part we are troubled to discover the elements of such a period of longevity, and we gravely doubt whether this eternal repetition of the same opera will not do more than anything else to hasten its decay.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

"THE BRIGAND AND HIS BANKER" has been withdrawn from the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, and its place supplied by the piece "The Abbé Vaudreuil," which was produced at this theatre last season. Mr. Boucicault's comedy "The Irish Heiress" has also been revived to give opportunity for the *début* of Miss Josephine Gougenheim, a young lady who is said to have been very popular in the United States and Australia. Miss Gougenheim has the agreeable gifts of youth and beauty, and her talent for acting, though not of the very first quality, is quite good enough to excuse the enthusiasm with which she appears to have been received elsewhere. She belongs to what may be called the Miss Woolgar school, and after some experience on the metropolitan boards may probably become a very fair representative of it.

At the Haymarket a comedy, in five acts, by Mr. John Brougham, has been produced under the name of "Romance and Reality." The moral of the piece is to prove to young ladies that comfort in a mansion is preferable to love in a cottage; and the characters afford scope for some capital fooling by Messrs. Rogers, Chippendale, W. Farren, Howe, Clark, and the author himself. Although the piece exhibits more of stage tact than of dramatic ability, Mr. Brougham (who, though of late years only known in the United States, was once well known to the London public as an efficient actor of Irish parts in Mme. Vestris's Olympic company) was most deservedly applauded.

At the Olympic, Mr. Robson, returned from his annual "starring" trip, reappeared on Monday night in "The Porter's Knot."

A contemporary says: "The new actress, Miss Fanny Stirling, who is to make her *début* on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre on Monday week, is the only child of Mrs. Stirling, the first actress of high comedy in this country. Miss Fanny Stirling is young, handsome, well educated, and exceedingly accomplished. Her professional training has been entirely in the hands of her mother, and the public may therefore look for no mean proficiency on the part of the youthful *débutante* in the most attractive forms of histrionic art."

The French plays will be resumed in the splendid little *salle* in Her Majesty's Theatre, known as the concert-room. M. Talley is to be the director, and will commence his season early in November.

The Perth Theatre, which was erected about forty years ago, at a cost of upwards of 2000*l.*, but which for many years past has been an unprofitable speculation for the shareholders, has been sold for 586*l.* After a brisk competition between Mr. Robert Stover, grocer, and Mr. Spotswoode, solicitor, the theatre was knocked down to the latter at the above-mentioned sum.

A new line of railway from Hatton to Stratford-on-Avon, bringing Shakespeare's birthplace within easy reach of Birmingham, was opened on Tuesday. It is believed that, now a direct line is opened, a large influx of visitors to Stratford will be secured. The train sets down passengers close to the town, and within a bow-shot of the birthplace of the Bard of Avon, and not far from the time-honoured church where his remains repose.

Among the numerous *artistes* arriving in Paris, says *Galignani*, to settle for the winter season to their duties, other birds of passage to rest before they wing their flight to other capitals, may be mentioned M. Briani, a tenor from Italy, *en route* for London, where he is engaged by Mr. Smith for an extra opera season to sing with Giuglini, Mlle. Titiens, and other eminent vocalists. Morelli, the baritone, has also reached town from America, and is re-engaged at the Grand Opera. Mme. Viardot has also arrived from Dublin, where she has created a *furor* in Verdi's Shakespearean opera of "Macbeth." Regnier, Bressant, Mme. Plessy, Mlle. Brohan, and other distinguished performers of the Français, have likewise returned after their annual journey in the provinces. Bottesini, the great bassist, is daily expected. M. Sainton, the violinist, last week passed through town after a brief visit to Lyons, his native city. Mr. Henry Binfield, the harpist, has likewise returned for the winter.

MADAME TESSAUD'S.—The admirers of the horrible should go to the exhibition in Baker-street, and see the effigy of Youngman, the murderer of his mother, his sweetheart, &c., which has just been placed in a befitting place in the "Chamber of Horrors." It is a most veritable

portrait of that insatiable homicide, and is all but alive. Those visitors whose curiosity and sensations are more refined will be gratified by the admirable portraits, whole length figures in appropriate costumes, of the King who has fled from Naples, and of Cardinal Antonelli, whose name is at this moment ringing from one end of Europe to the other. These two last-named figures are authentic portraits, the busts having been modelled from life, and exhibiting the freshness of portraiture when so taken. The public and the patrons of the gallery appear to estimate the merits of the likenesses and the spirit of the proprietor, the exhibition having been more than usually well attended.

ART AND ARTISTS.

WE LEARN from the *Ecclesiologist* that Mr. Clayton has in hand a painting of "The Crucifixion," for, and in fact on, the east wall of the chapel at All Saints' Home, Margaret-street. A sufficiently ambitious task for Mr. Clayton or any man!

Let us remind art-workmen that the competition continues open till the 1st December for the prizes which that useful institution, "The Architectural Museum" (for the present finding a reluctantly-accorded home at South Kensington), has offered for good examples of modelling, metal-work, wood carving, of cartoons for painted glass, and of coloured decorations.

The history of the replica—or early copy—of the "Ecce Homo" of Correggio, to which we lately took the liberty of alluding with more levity than Mr. Gardner may think exactly proper, is said to be this: that it was discovered in Sweden, whither it had found its way, after having been painted over to secure it from pillage—a not unfrequent dodge in Italy during quiet times: practised in this instance, it seems to have answered its purpose only too well, and for a long time.

Mr. G. F. Watts has undertaken to paint in fresco the eastern end of the nave of the church (St. James-the-Less) in Garden-street, Westminster. The subject is to be Our Lord, surrounded by Angels and Saints, a kind of hierarchy. The *Ecclesiologist* says it is to be "in true fresco" (we surely have had enough of false!); and hopes that great care will be taken in the preparation of the plaster, so that the work may not suffer from damp quite as much as the frescoes in the neighbouring new Houses of Parliament have suffered. It is to be hoped it will not similarly take wings to itself and flee away, as they are now in the act of doing. But, unluckily, Mr. Watts's fresco is of all the decaying frescoes in the ill-fated Houses the most dilapidated and ragged. The roof of the nave of the same church is also to be painted with half-figures of saints in medallions. So that a really artistic general effect of colour will be essayed in the church: if the colour would but last!

Mr. Philip Brannon, the author of "The Guide to Corfe Castle," lately noticed by us, has issued a series of eight picturesque views, drawn and engraved by himself, of that romantic ruin in the Isle of Purbeck. "Minutely accurate" Mr. Brannon calls them. The near views of detached portions of those various shattered piles of masonry—in parts still so perfect—are often fairly truthful. But as to those in which picturesque distant effects of the whole scene is attempted, it would require a very high artist indeed to be "minutely accurate" to nature. The series will form a pleasing reminiscence to tourists of one of the most interesting spots in the south of England.

The death of Chalon, following upon that of Sir Charles Barry, creates a second vacancy among the Forty Academicians. The promotion of Mr. Egg during the summer created a vacancy among the twenty Associates. The election of successors to the above-named deceased Academicians will increase the vacant seats among the Associates to three. Here is an opportunity for infusing sound new blood into the Academic body, which, we hope, will not be neglected or perverted.

Professor Müller has shown strong grounds for believing that Raffaele was an engraver as well as painter, sculptor, and architect. In the Düsseldorf collection is a small, spirited print, hitherto attributed to Marc Antonio, of a Madonna sitting upon clouds, with the infant Saviour standing at her right, and four cherubim, partially veiled by clouds. This is the engraving which Professor Müller and many eminent Düsseldorf artists attribute to Raffaele's own hand. It is as light and free in execution as a drawing, and is said to differ essentially from everything else Marc Antonio has done; retaining (and this is a very strong point) all the characteristic Raffaelesque transcendent beauty in the heads, a thing the robust pupil too often missed. In a plate of the same composition, undoubtedly by Marc Antonio, the infant Saviour stands to the left instead of the right; and the effect of the whole is comparatively feeble and deficient in character and expression. It now becomes an interesting problem for collectors to find other impressions of this same plate, and even other engravings from the divine painter's own hand, or upon which his hand may be inferred to have worked. It is an interesting question. One could wish that a little external evidence could be discovered to corroborate the internal.

A respected contemporary, in an article on the late Mr. Herbert Ingram and Illustrated Literature, gives the rein so freely to poetic enthusiasm, as to be fairly run away by it into the following singular false gallop of metaphors: "Mr. Ingram was," it seems, "strongly impressed with the idea that there was no staying the advance of art into all the departments of our social system. It [the advance] had begun in a few isolated volumes, stretched itself over fields of natural history and science, and penetrated our general literature. At one plunge it was in the depth of the stream of poetry, working with its every current, partaking of the glow, and adding to the sparkling of the glorious waters, and so refreshing the very soul of genius, that even Shakespeare came to us clothed with a new beauty, while other kindred poets of our language seemed as it were to have put on festive garments to crown the marriage of the Muses to the Arts. Then it walked abroad among the people, went into the poorer cottages, and visited the humblest homes in cheap guises—and, perhaps, in roughish forms—but still with illustrative and instructive principles strongly worked upon and admirably

developed for the general improvement of the human race. Lastly, it took the merry aspect of fun, frolic, satire, and badinage, and the school of the *Charivari* began to blend itself with the grave *pabulum* of Penny Cyclopædias and Saturday Magazines. He, therefore, persevered, and," &c.

During the recent restoration of St. Peter's Church, in the Isle of Thanet, by Mr. Clarke, a curious piece of panel sculpture (in alabaster) of the Crucifixion was discovered: the more curious inasmuch as it had evidently been left unfinished. It is, as far as it goes, of considerable vigour. It was found face downwards.

It is a good rule of some architectural Societies—that of Northamptonshire for one—to obtain photographic pictures of all old buildings of any architectural character in their neighbourhood, before they are destroyed or restored (which means the same thing). The latter society has commenced photographs of all the ancient bridges in the county, many of them of great beauty and interest—but all likely to be swept away.

The works of alteration at the National Gallery are rapidly progressing. The eastern wing is in great part unroofed, and the circular room in the rear has almost disappeared. The present sculpture-room of the Academy is being enlarged by the addition of portions of the two entrance halls, which of old were used for the National Gallery and for the Royal Academy; the light will be obtained from the roof of the present den, and from the staircases to the National Gallery and Royal Academy. Over this enlarged sculpture-room (which used to be entrance-halls) will be erected a large room for National Gallery pictures, in continuation of the present suite of rooms.

A correspondent of the *Builder* speaks with due sorrow and disgust of an unsightly excrescence which has lately been suffered to degrade the noble church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which, not to mention its stately interior, is even as to exterior—with its well-proportioned tower and advantageous position on the slope of a gentle hill, one of the happiest examples of Wren's art in London. With that utter bluntness of perception to architectural or æsthetic effect which, in whatever direction we may chance to take a walk in modern England, strikes one as a universal characteristic of the age, the parochial and clerical authorities of St. Andrew's have had "a brick chimney-shaft and high chimney-pot stuck conspicuously in the north-east angle" of the church, on the side facing Holborn, making the building "look more like a manufactory than a church. Had such an appendage been really requisite, it is monstrous that, with the ample funds that church possesses from a landed estate in the parish, such a vulgar unsightly disfigurement should be perpetrated to so fine a building. But I believe the whole to be as needless now as it has been hitherto since the church was erected. This, however, is not all; for when we remember how many of our public buildings have fallen a sacrifice to fire arising from ill-constructed or defective chimneys, and observe this trumpery affair passing close to the timbers of the roof, it gives rise to painful doubts as to the safety of the edifice."

In the *Builder* of Sept. 15 was given an interesting view of the picturesque but doomed old Town Hall at Hereford, "restored to its original condition." The impression was stated to have been taken "from an old block somewhat damaged." It now appears that the block with which our contemporary "was favoured" had been made from a restoration (on paper), based on the present remains and on an old vignette engraving in Price's map of the city, which had been prepared by Mr. Clayton, the architect of the Hereford market improvements now in progress. It is to the credit of this architect that in the recent competition for the Hereford clock tower he sent in this sketch, which contemplated the preservation of the ancient and beautiful Town Hall, with the required addition of "a clock-tower;" that he was, in fact, the only competing architect to take thought of the old hall. As, however, Hereford town-councillors were bent on destruction, his design was rejected. Mr. Clayton has since written to the *Builder* an answer to a certain letter from Town-councillor Anthony. To that blatant exposition of the unctuous faith which animates the breasts of go-ahead Vandals such as Mr. Anthony and the stolid self-complacent crew for whom he stepped forward as spokesman, we at the time called attention. But, though the *Builder* could find space for a lengthened apology for Municipal ignorance, our contemporary does not see in Mr. Clayton's answer "matter of sufficient general interest" to justify devoting any space thereto. Which is hardly handsome conduct towards Mr. Clayton. It is curious to observe how wary our architectural contemporaries are of saying a word too many in favour of the preservation of monuments of past architecture. For are not the very destroyers of such, employers *pro tanto* of the architects of the present? A professional organ has many interests to conciliate, far more serviceable than the sacred cause of art and antiquity, which has but scanty fees to offer its advocates.

Mr. Street, the well-known Gothic architect, has written to the *Ecclesiologist* an interesting letter of appeal for help in the Restoration he has gratuitously undertaken of the beautiful village church at Stone (near Dartford), in Kent. The restorations already effected have been conducted in a very right and faithful spirit. Those proposed are in the main of a wholly legitimate, not a destructive kind; although perhaps, carried away by a little venial enthusiasm, the architect exaggerates the value of modern imitations of the original thirteenth century work which has in part made way for later insertions. Of the church itself he speaks in a tone of cordial appreciation, and gives an interesting account of its history as deciphered from internal evidence. The last phase of dreary desolation to which it had been reduced was evidently due in great part to the doings of some thirty years ago, when, say the guide-books, it was "repaired at a very considerable expense," as well as "judiciously ornamented"—in fact "restored to its original beauty and splendour!"—"It is, I think one may almost say, the most perfect and the most beautiful thirteenth-century village church of which we can boast. It has been fortunate, too, above most works of the same age, in remaining almost unaltered throughout the Middle Ages: the only additions to the thirteenth-century fabric being the steeple at the west end, the western bays of the

aisles, and a sixteenth-century chantry against the north wall of the chancel. The dimensions of the church are fine, and the care with which the decorations and mouldings are increased in beauty and richness as they approach the chancel is almost unique. The state of the building before the restoration commenced was this. The nave and aisles were finished inside with flat plastered ceilings, seated with mean pews, and the walls covered with plaster and whitewash. In the chancel the walls had been lowered some five feet, the windows were poor insertions of the fifteenth century, and the only evident relic of the original work was an arcade all round the lower part of the walls, the spandrels of which contain some of the best sculpture of foliage with which I am acquainted. The east window of the north aisle was blocked up by the roof of the Wylshyre chantry. The floor of chancel and nave was level throughout; and the whole internal effect of the church was about as much damaged as it well could be—thoroughly cold and squalid. We have already effected a vast improvement in the interior, and had we the requisite funds we should be able, without any difficulty, to restore it as nearly as possible to its original state. We have opened the old roof over the nave and aisles (which, though not the original roof, is of steep pitch and fair character, dating probably from about A.D. 1500). We have taken down a modern lean-to roof over the north chantry, and substituted a flat roof for it, so as to allow of the restoration of the east window of the north aisle, and the opening of a newly-discovered window in the chancel. We have stripped the internal walls of their coat of plaster, and we find that the walls generally are lined very carefully with chalk, on which considerable remains of painting of various dates have been found. These will all be scrupulously preserved, and in part (I hope) restored. The lower part of the aisle wall is built roughly with flint, and the chalk lining commences with a course below the stringcourse under the aisle windows, on one portion of which I discovered, I am glad to say, sufficient traces of a running border of thirteenth-century foliage to allow of its complete restoration. A border is also carried round the chancel arch, but I doubt whether this is quite so early. On the north aisle wall we find a painting of the Blessed Virgin and our Lord, and two other subjects which I have not yet made out clearly. The clearing off of the plaster disclosed also some architectural features of which no trace had before existed. These are: 1st, two very beautiful quatrefoils (filled in with exquisite foliage, and covered with the original painting) one in either spandrel of the chancel arch. 2nd, a portion of a fine wall arcade in the south aisle. This seems to have been altered very soon after it was originally erected, and we found a portion of a similar arcade built up in one of the chancel walls. 3rd (and this is the most important discovery), I have found enough of one of the original chancel windows to allow of its complete restoration. There was no trace of any original chancel window; and the only chance of finding one seemed to be in the bay against which the fifteenth-century chantry had been built. Here, accordingly, I cut into the wall, and was rewarded by finding the jambs and monials in their places, and sufficient of the tracery to show clearly the exact character of the whole. The jambs and monials are adorned with detached marble shafts, and the detail is all so rich and so good, that I suppose it would be difficult to find a more noble example of thirteenth-century work. It is interesting, too, as showing that the same increase of decoration from west to east, which I have noticed in the nave, was continued on into the chancel. The windows at the east of the aisles are very ornate, but the window I have found in the chancel is much more so. The flat roof which we have put on the Wylshyre chantry will allow of this noble window being completely restored and the upper part reglazed. 4th, besides these discoveries, we find great numbers of wrought stones used for filling in the walls where they have been taken down and rebuilt: at present I have looked in vain among them for any remains of the groining. The chancel was intended for groining undoubtedly; and, judging by the existence of a flying buttress on the north side, and by the large size of the other buttresses, I can hardly doubt that the groining was erected. Yet, if it was taken down at the time the chancel walls were lowered and the chantry built, one would have expected, and could hardly have failed, to find extensive remains of it. It may, however, have been executed in wood; and if so, I should not expect to see any traces of it, for we have found pretty good evidence that there has been a fire in the church which must have destroyed the roof, and would also have destroyed any wooden groining. The traces of fire are seen on the tower walls, where the stone is evidently reddened by its action, and in the upper part of the walls we find considerable portions of melted lead, which leaves no doubt that the roofs have been burnt. This fire must have occurred at some time between the erection of the tower and that of the existing roof over the nave—probably circa A. D. 1450 to A. D. 1500—and in the general 'restoration' which it necessitated, I suppose the present chancel windows were inserted, and the old north chancel window half destroyed and then blocked up. The work now in hand consists of, 1st, proper provision for the accommodation of the parishioners (in open seats), the repairing and warming of the church, and the restoration of the ancient vestry on the north of the chancel, for which the funds are already provided; and 2ndly, the restoration, as far as funds will admit, of all the ancient architectural features of the building. This restoration is, as I have shown, no guess work: we have now the most exact information on almost every point as to the original design of the portions which have been destroyed or mutilated, and we are able to guarantee, therefore, a purely conservative restoration. For the accomplishment of this, however, large funds are necessary: and these cannot be raised in the parish itself, where the rector has already contributed a year's income to the work, where the parishioners have given a rate and some subscriptions, and where the architect gives his help as a labour of love. The works which we hope to execute are briefly: the restoration of the chancel windows, a new chancel roof, the restoration of the groining in wood, and the indurating of all the carved stone-work with the composition which has been so successfully applied by Mr. Scott to the similarly decaying stonework at Westminster Abbey.

An interesting "new fact" in the history of European porcelain has lately been brought to light by Dr. Foresi, of Florence, through researches

among the Medici records. This is the discovery of a porcelain manufacturer at Florence under the patronage of the Grand Duke Francis I., about the years 1580-90, a century before what had until now been accepted as the earliest known European attempts to emulate Oriental porcelain, those, viz., manufactured at the St. Cloud factory in France in 1695. This Medici—ware strongly resembles Oriental porcelain, is of a fine body and glaze, and is covered with an arabesque ornament in blue. It has the Medici arms as one distinctive mark, and for another a rude representation of the cupola of the cathedral at Florence with the letter F below. Only some ten or fifteen specimens are at present known to exist. Of these, two are at the South Kensington Museum: one a large bowl covered with blue foliage, the other a double flask covered with an arabesque scroll. The production of the ware ceased with the life of Francis I., to whose laboratory in the Boboli gardens was attached the small manufactory of what was then a novel luxury for the exclusive use of princes and their courts. In the same way the celebrated *faience* ware of Henry II. of France, a century later, was created by, and exclusively devoted to, satisfying a royal demand.

The total amount realised by the public sale, referred to in our last, of the great Humboldt's collections of art and science (*exclusive* of the scientific instruments and more valuable gold and silver coins, which change hands by private contract), is something under 1000*l*.

On the 2nd inst. the West of Scotland Exhibition opened at Glasgow for its first season. The exhibition contains upwards of 200 pictures by British and foreign artists.

Mr. Steel, of Edinburgh, has completed the model for his statue of Allan Ramsay, originally intended for that newly-finished Ramsay-terrace which recently disappeared into the valley below, thanks to a sudden failure of the Mound on which its brief glories of parapet and bastion were reared. The statue represents the poet in the familiar garb of common life, with the simple and legitimate enhancement of a shepherd's plaid thrown over the left shoulder. The marble is to be finished within a year, when a fit site will have to be found for it in Edinburgh. Mr. Steel has also completed a full-length statue in marble for the Parliament House of the late Lord Justice-General Boyle—a good subject; for the late judge had a vigorously-knit, manly frame. Another full-length marble statue of the Marquis Dalhousie, from the same studio, goes to Calcutta. Mr. Steel has also executed a bust of Florence Nightingale.

Limoges has recently erected a statue to a famous citizen of that town, Marshal Jourdan, one of the great revolutionary generals, who lived to take office under the Restoration and under Louis Philippe. The statue is by M. Elias Robert, and represents the General bare-headed, his hand on his sword. It was unveiled with much ceremony on Sunday, the 30th ult.

Not a single example of that late remarkable painter of *genre*, D camps, existed till now in the national collections of France—a country in which, ordinarily, Authority does not wait till men of genius are apotheosised by death before recognising the fact of their existence,—if even then. The omission has been repaired by a gift from M. Ravenaz to the Mus e of the Louvre of a very celebrated picture by D camps, "The Towing Horses."

On the 8th of September died, at Falaise, a conspicuous French painter and contributor to the literature of Art, M. de Mercey, member of the Institute and head of the Section of Fine Arts. As a landscape and marine painter, deriving his subjects from Italy, France, and (a few) from Scotland, he had a considerable French reputation. By his "History of the Fine Arts," by his romances, books of travel, and contributions to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *L'Artiste*, he was known to even a wider public. A numerous assemblage of artists and members of the Institute gathered to do honour to his memory at the religious service performed in the Madeleine on the 12th ult., on occasion of his death.

Herr Jacobs, of Berlin, is engaged under Government support on an engraving of Raffaele's "School of Athens," or rather (at present) on the preliminary drawing after the original.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

PROFESSOR NEWBERRY, in his paper read before the American Scientific Association at Newport, R.I., gave a vivid description of the geographical features of the great plateaux sweeping east and west from the Rocky Mountains. He incidentally gave a most interesting description of that strange people, the Moqui, whose cities we have seen in New Mexico, and but a small remnant of whom now exist. They belong to a hitherto unknown race. Professor Newberry thinks they may be the remains of the Aztecs, who ruled that region on its discovery by the Spaniards. From the characteristics, however, of the melancholy remnant who now exist, it seems more probable that they are to be referred to the Toltecs, who were displaced by the Aztecs. Mr. Newberry described them as a race apparently entirely distinct from any other Indians on this continent. They are smaller, have a distinct conformation of skull and face, and are peaceful agriculturists. They weave cloth, work with implements of stone, and build towns of stone and mortar on the mountain table-lands, which rise eight hundred or one thousand feet above the lowland plateaux. They build walls round their town, and their only means of ingress and egress is by ladders, which they draw after them when they enter the town. There are seven of these small towns still inhabited by this fast fading race. But their ruins extend over the whole valley of the San Juan—apparently ruins of a race once numbering millions of men—and many of them (the towns) five hundred or one thousand years old.

At the last sitting of the French Acad mie des Sciences M. Pouchet communicated some further experiments on the air in different localities. Our readers are aware that his object is to show that the atmosphere is far from being overloaded with microscopic spores and germs, as is asserted by those who deny his theory of spontaneous generation. In the experiments above alluded to, the learned naturalist has explored the air of

towns and marshes, the sea and mountains, with his aeroscope, an instrument, it will be remembered, of his invention, by which the particles contained in a given volume of air are blown on an adhesive surface. In towns he has found that the air contains an infinite variety of organic remains and particles of things in common use. The air of marshes and plains is charged with a vast quantity of vegetable fragments. On the contrary, in the open sea, far from the shore, as also on the tops of mountains, above the cultivated and inhabited zones, particles foreign to the atmosphere become infinitely rare, and it is found not to contain either fecula or the eggs of infusoria, or the spores of mucedinae. And yet he states in conclusion, a single cubic decimetre of such air, taken in the open sea between Sardinia and Sicily, or in the midst of the Ionian Sea, or on the top of Mount Etna, has always furnished him with legions of ciliated infusoria, which in his opinion, have been produced by spontaneous generation.—M. Goldschmidt wrote to state that M. Luther had, at M. Goldschmidt's request, re-observed his last planet at Bilk, and named it Danae. We stated a short time ago that M. Chacornac had discovered another on the 12th. Hence it would seem that M. Goldschmidt's Danae is the 58th, and M. Chacornac's planet the 59th of the family of telescopic planets. Owing to the unfriendly footing on which M. Leverrier stands with the Academy of Sciences, M. Chacornac's discovery is officially ignored by that body, which has received no communication on the subject; and most probably the discovery will have to travel through Brussels, Berlin, or London, before the Academy can be legally held to know anything about it.—M. Lemaire sent in a communication on the part played by infusoria and albuminoid matter in fermentation, germination, and fecundation. Having in a previous paper shown that saponized coal-tar, as also phenic acid, will deprive molluscs, articulata, radiata, &c., of life, he now describes certain experiments made with a view to ascertain whether it is this deleterious quality which gives it the property of stopping and preventing fermentation. The question appears solved in the affirmative; and the author arrives at the conclusion that infusoria, so abundant in nature, are the *primum movens* of the phenomena of fermentation, germination, and fecundation.

The tall pyramidal scaffoldings, erected at different points within Paris, are intended for the triangulation of this vast capital with its recent additions. When they were erected a few months ago at a considerable expense, the city engineers little dreamt of the formidable obstacle they would encounter when perched at the top of their new observatories, or they would perhaps have thought of some other device. The fact is that the thousands of carriages and vehicles of all kinds thundering through the streets of Paris in all directions, cause the ground to tremble so much that these edifices are kept rocking to and fro in constant oscillation, and the observer on the top is consequently unable to point his instrument with anything like precision. After various ineffectual trials, it has at length been resolved to perform the operation at night when all is quiet, by means of the electric light, which casts a bright glare over a vast space of ground; and by the same opportunity experiments are to be made with the light itself, in order to discover some convenient means of applying it to the lighting of streets. The great obstacles to its introduction have hitherto been, first, its painfully intense glare, and secondly, the difficulty of maintaining it at the same degree of intensity, a condition without which it could never compete successfully with gas.

Dr. L. Bradley, of New York, is said to have invented a plan by which he can transmit by electric telegraph 15,000 words per hour, using the signs constituting the Morse alphabet, which are generally used in Europe and America. This is at the rate of four words per second, the highest number reached by the ordinary method of operating being only thirty-three words per minute. Dr. Bradley found, however, on applying this improvement to a long circuit, that the relay magnets refused to work at half this increased speed. After spending several months in attempting to remove this difficulty, he has discovered a relay magnet capable of acting at the rate of 10,000 words per hour, or about five times as fast as those now in use.

MISCELLANEA.

REV. DR. JOSEPH WOLFF, the Vicar of Ile Brewers, appeals for aid to engage in another mission. In a letter to his friends he says: "You are aware that I have begun to publish an account of the adventures I have met with in the course of my travels and missionary labours in Eastern countries, combined with a history of my life, in which I have related the dealings of God with me, in bringing me to the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. The effect of the publication of this work (of which soon a second volume will appear) has been to re-awaken in me a most burning desire of going forth again (after having for fifteen years had the pastoral care of a great parish in Somersetshire) as a messenger of Christ, for the purpose of proclaiming His everlasting Gospel throughout Armenia and Yarkand, with other places in Chinese Tartary. This mission I intend to pursue quite in a different mode to that adopted in my former missionary travels; and the mode will be this: I shall assume the garment of a monk of the Eastern Church, with a Bible in my hand and the cross figured on my gown—which gown shall consist of black cloth. Wherever I find a bishop of the Christian Church (let him be either of the Russian, or Greek, or Syrian Church), I shall act under his advice and direction; and the preaching of the Gospel shall consist, not in disputing about points of differences, but in showing to them the beauty of the Gospel of Christ by my word, and in my life and conversation."

On Wednesday, the preparations commenced at the Mint for the issue of the new bronze coinage, to supersede the copper pence now in circulation, and the first issue will consist of the penny, manufactured from dies, the production of Mr. S. C. Wyon. The new bronze penny is a most beautiful coin, less in thickness and diameter than the present penny, but somewhat larger than the halfpenny, and edged by a slightly elevated plain border. The obverse contains a fine bust of her Majesty, the left side being towards the view. The hair is parted across the head, to show the division of the back and front hair, and gathered into a plaited knot behind. The head is surrounded by a crown of laurels, skilfully brought

under the tress of front hair in order to be joined in the back hair, fastened behind with a gracefully flowing band. On the left shoulder is worked the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and Order of the Garter, the portion of the motto visible being "Honi So." On this side of the coin is the superscription, "Victoria, D.G. Brit. Reg. D.F.," in plain Roman letters. The reverse has Britannia seated on a rock, helmeted, her shield in her right, whilst her left hand supports the trident. At her feet are the waves of the sea, and in the background a building like the Eddystone Lighthouse and a ship in full sail, with the superscription, "One Penny." The new pence will be at once put in circulation through different channels, and private individuals who take the trouble to collect the present coinage will receive the bronze pence in exchange, and a percentage also.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORKS OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE GODFREY CUNNINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In the notice of Mr. George Godfrey Cunningham's death, which I much regret to observe in the *Athenæum* of last week, the Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales is, by mistake, classed amongst his able contributions to literature; while an excellent work of a similar kind on Scotland, of which he was the author, or chief editor and compiler, is not included amongst those given as prepared by him for the press. As both of these works were issued simultaneously, by one and the same publishers, it may have been thus that the mistake originated. The Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales, however, was compiled and prepared for the press by me, and under my sole care and literary responsibility, as chief editor; all the principal articles, on counties, cities, towns, &c., London inclusive, having been written by me, as well as much of the remainder, though aided, in statistical and other details, by several sub-editors, the work being a voluminous and laborious as well as costly one, which required several years to prepare, even with this assistance.

Both works, I may add, were published by the well-known firm of Fullarton and Co., of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, of which Mr. Cunningham was a partner; and it may have been that he personally superintended all the re-editions or reissues of the Parliamentary Gazetteer for the fifteen years which have passed since I prepared it, first of all, for the press.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN E. DOVE.

London, October 10.

OBITUARY.

CHALON, Alfred Edward, the Royal Academician and once fashionable portrait-painter in crayons and water colours, died on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at his residence, El Retiro, Camden-hill, Kensington, at the ripe age (not infrequent among painters) of eighty. In him another link is lost with a bygone generation of celebrities and a now obsolete school of painters. Of Swiss origin, Alfred Chalon's style was more French than English—a faint reminiscence of Watteau, weakened by a slight tinge of Lawrence. It was a facile, graceful style, and even felicitous in its way, with an undeniable feeling for colour which won the admiration of Leslie; between whom and both the brothers Chalon a cordial life-long friendship existed. The elegance and fascinations, alloyed though they were by something meretricious, of Alfred Chalon's style, commanded an almost unexampled amount of fashionable patronage. All exhibition-goers remember the prominent position which his bright mannered portrait sketches of persons of rank and "position in society"—above all, of the ladies in sumptuous toilettes—used year after year to engross in the Miniature Room of the Royal Academy. We remember his sketches of actresses as among his happiest performances, in which his pencil seemed to find most agreeable and congenial material. The nominal rank of "Portrait-Painter to her Majesty," and the Honorary Membership of the Society of Arts of Geneva, attested the prestige which at one time attached itself to his name. He was also a member of the Society of Arts in London. His brother, John James Chalon, the landscape-painter, who died six years ago, was also an R.A., but had failed to attain much popularity, though held in high esteem as an artist by his friend Leslie. Both were active members of the Sketching Club. Alfred Chalon continued to paint till the last. He exhibited half a dozen characteristic sketches of histrionic notabilities, and of the interior of his well-loved *sanctum*, "El Retiro," in the very last Exhibition of the Academy. He has left behind him a large collection of his own water-colour paintings and sketches. Last year he offered to present the whole to the parish of Hampstead—a place dear to him, as it is to many another London artist—on the sole condition of the parishioners finding a suitable building and a curator. The wealthy inhabitants of Hampstead had too little public spirit or interest in the arts to accept the offer. He has unfortunately died intestate. A will was, it is said, made last summer before the artist left town—but not attested. Alas! that artists will despise legal formalities! As the veteran's brother and only sister had both died before him, and as he has no other near relatives, it is doubtful who will be entitled to take out letters of administration. In any case, his collection will now have to succumb to the too common lot of artists' collections, and be dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer.

ELVEY, Dr. Samuel, Mus. Doc. Organist of New College and St. John's College, Oxford, and Choragus to the University, died on the 5th inst. at his residence in New College, Oxford, after a long and severe illness. Dr. Elvey was fifty-five years old. He was brother to Dr. George Elvey, organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and was elected organist of New College in 1831, on the death of Mr. Bennett, who was killed by the upsetting of a coach on his way to the Hereford Musical Festival. The deceased ranked high as a musician, and was much respected in the University both for his talents and many amiable qualities. He has left a widow, but no family.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS—HENRY

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THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

THE books of the week, though not very numerous, attest in their quality the advent of the publishing season, and most departments of literature have received some acceptable contributions. A new life of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, written from a modern point of view, was much needed, and this week supplies the deficiency. A curiosity of biography is afforded in the attempt of the Rev. Samuel Lysons (a name well known in archaeology) to eliminate the mythical element in the biography of the celebrated Dick Whittington, and to place his life and adventures on a genuine historical basis. Mr. Riley's translation of the interesting City record, the "Liber Albus," the original of which appeared in the series of contributions to English history issued under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, belongs to the most notable issues of the week: which include Mr. Coventry Patmore's new poem, "Faithful for Ever;" the republication, in a collective form, of Miss Yonge's "Hopes and Fears;" the disquisition in which Dr. Bree examines Mr. Darwin's theories; and a volume on Scottish surnames, by Mr. Cosmo Innes, Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the most distinguished of Scottish archaeologists. Of the new editions of the week, a fifth of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White" may be referred to as a most striking proof of success; and a welcome will be extended to a second of Dr. Wynter's "Curiosities of Civilisation," a series of papers reprinted in a collective form only a few weeks ago from the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, and the success of which testifies to the public relish—in spite of the triumphs of the "fast" school—for writing at once quiet and instructive.

Among our announcements of books intended for speedy publication, a foremost place is occupied by a work about to be issued by the Messrs. Longman, Mr. Hind's account of "The Canadian Red River and Assiniboine

and Saskatchewan Exploring Expeditions," of 1857-8, which extended over a large area never before described, including the country within the limits of the new Crown colony of Red River, as well as the region traversed by the proposed overland route from Canada to British Columbia. In the same department of Tour and Travel, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett promise the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's record of American experiences, "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies," and a new work of Frederika Bremer, "Two Years in Switzerland and Italy," to be translated, once more, by Mary Howitt. The same publishers announce "A Saunter through the West-end," by Leigh Hunt and Mr. William Tegg; "A Walk from London to Fulham," by the late Mr. Crofton Croker—papers which originally appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and which in their new form are to be edited by the writer's son. In Biography we have the promise, from the Messrs. Longman, of Mrs. Piozzi's autobiography; from Mr. Murray, of Lord Colchester's Diary; from Mr. Bentley, of the concluding volume of Lord Dunsford's Autobiography; from the Messrs. Griffin, of their long-announced "Dictionary of Contemporary Biography," which will give facts and not opinions; and from the Messrs. Cassell, a work of the kind to which Mr. Smiles' "Self-Help" has given such a stimulus—"Our Exemplars, Poor and Rich," to be edited by Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, with a preface by Lord Brougham. The most important contributions to History promised during the season is the "History of the United Netherlands," by Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the rise of the Dutch Republic, to be published by Mr. Murray; another interesting work in the same department is promised by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England, which is to appear under the auspices of a diplomatic editor and translator, Sir Alexander Mallet, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Frankfurt. In Science and Philosophy, we are to have from Mr. J. Van Voorst the Posthumous Papers of John Hunter, the great anatomist, edited by Professor Owen; and from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the "Philosophy and History of Civilisation," by Mr. Alexander Alison. The *Athenaeum* confidently announces that the last-named publishers are to issue in the course of the season the concluding volumes of Mr. Carlyle's Frederick the Great, an announcement which proves that our contemporary knows more about the matter than Mr. Carlyle himself!

The interesting and conspicuous article in the *Times* on Book-hawking (from which we have given some extracts) is producing a mass of correspondence, which the Leading Journal cheerfully inserts. The most important of these letters is a reply to the statement in the *Times* that "the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge complained at first that the book-hawking societies sold too many of their publications. It was not the desire, it appeared, of that venerable society to part with too much of its stock. This unnatural and preposterous activity of the book-hawking societies disturbed the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in its routine, and it set its face against the book-hawking associations as likely to become too good customers." Mr. "Paul Bush" assures the Leading Journal that "the venerable society has recovered from its state of alarm, and has recently resolved to give to book-hawking associations an increased allowance on most of its publications, no less than a discount of 40 per

cent. below the published prices for ready-money payments."

A few weeks ago we mentioned a report that the gentleman, who is at once the biographer of Hogarth in the *Cornhill* and the gossip of the *Illustrated London News*, was about to edit a new shilling magazine, to derive its title from Temple Bar; and to this we may now add another rumour, that he is to be assisted in his editorial duties by the gossip of the *Illustrated Times*. The statement was indignantly denied by the gossip of the *Illustrated London News*, who spoke protestingly of the editorial honour "thrust" upon him. The gossip of the *Illustrated Times*, however, administered last Saturday the following gentle rebuke to his colleague of the *Illustrated News*. *Aprpos* of the latter's denial of his impending editorship, he of the *Times* delivers himself thus: "He slurs over the question of truth in the announcement of the forthcoming magazine with a quibble. Will these gentlemen let a veteran 'gossiper,' one who has suffered as much from representation and misrepresentation as any of the craft, announce the truth? The new periodical is an intention, and on the 1st of December next will be a fact. On that day, not the 'Temple Bar Magazine,' but 'Temple Bar—a London Magazine,' will be issued, at the price of one shilling, conducted by Mr. George Augustus Sala, and officered by a most efficient staff. Before our next impression the prospectus will probably have appeared." It is right to back one's friends; but the term "quibble" applied to the *News*-gossiper's denial of our statement appears rather euphuistic, and a plainer Saxon substantive occurs to us as more appropriate. As the gossip of the *Times* has not been so explicit respecting the connection of his colleague of the *News* with the coming magazine, perhaps the latter will return the compliment. One good turn deserves another.

It will be remembered that, in introducing his budget, Mr. Gladstone sneered at the protection secured by Act of Parliament to English copyright works against the importation of foreign reprints. It was a protection, according to the right honourable gentleman, enjoyed by no other kind of property, and he gently insinuated that the Custom-house officers were not to search the home-returning traveller's luggage too severely for foreign reprints. These officials seem to have taken the hint, and our drawing-room libraries are beginning to swarm with the Tauchnitz reprints of our copyright modern classics, Macaulay, Tennyson, &c., which may be procured even in Paris at two francs a volume. This is bad enough; but what are we to say to the statements in the following passage, from the London correspondence of the *Freeman's Journal*, which tends to establish that the legitimate reciprocity in the book-trade guaranteed by society is ignored by our allies beyond the Channel? A correspondent of the *Freeman* says:

The new French treaty has turned out in some respects a dead letter; for, although a great flourish was made, when the subject was before Parliament, about the reduction of duties between the two countries, the interchange of commodities, and all that sort of thing, the French take care that there shall be no reciprocity, so far as they are concerned, without the payment of charges which must prevent anything of the kind. Having occasion recently to send some English books to a friend residing in one of the seaport towns of France, not more than thirty miles from the English coast, I was met at the outset by a process which, in itself, is sufficient to discourage the interchange of the productions of the two countries, as Mr. Gladstone called it. I was told that the parcel could not be forwarded until I had signed a solemn declaration as to the nature of the contents, the value, the weight, &c., with an assurance that if it were not redeemed at the other side, I would myself pay the duty chargeable by the French Government. I directed the attention of the clerk to the new treaty, and informed him that the duty (if any) according to that remarkable document was but a few pence, and that he must be misinformed in requiring so absurd and cumbersome a process. He said he knew nothing and cared nothing about the new French treaty, or any treaty at all; that he had instructions to guide him, and that if I did not comply with them he would not receive the

parcel at all. Thus compelled, I signed the declaration, declaring the description, the value, weight, and other particulars of the parcel. Having paid the carriage, imagine my surprise on being informed by my correspondent that he was charged a sum in the shape of duty and charges amounting to 20 per cent. on the value of the book! This is free trade, and an "interchange of the productions" of the two countries, with a vengeance!

Statements like these are well worthy the attention of the trade.

From France and Germany there is not much to report this week in the way of literary news. The increase of Protestant literature in France of late years has been often noted, and the appearance of a third edition of M. Emile de Bonnechese's "Reformers before the Reformation" may be taken as another sign of the times. We referred recently to the publication of an elaborate German biography of Sir Walter Scott; a similar work has been devoted to Lord Byron by a Montpellier Professor. Among what the French call "actualities" we may note the addition by clever and lively M. Hippolyte Castille of Cardinal Antonelli to his literary portrait gallery, and an essay on "the situation" by the Legitimist Count de Falloux, the recent biographer of Madame de Swetchine. Of French announcements the most interesting is a translation, with notes, of a Chinese novel, "Les deux filles lettrées," by M. Stanislas Jullien, the celebrated Chinese scholar. From Germany we hear of a new library of Italian classics in the originals, published by Brockhaus of Leipzig, and leading off with Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi." A biography of the elder Buxtorf, the well-known Hebraist, is published from the pen of Dr. Buxtorf-Falkenstein. Dr. Schmidt is proceeding, on a truly German scale, with his elaborate history of Pedagogy; and Professor Tischendorf has issued a "Notitia" of the celebrated Sinaitic Codex, to which scholars will be glad to hear he adds a catalogue of the manuscripts recently brought by him from the East to St. Petersburg.

In a leading article the other day on the reception of the Prince of Wales by the citizens of the Model Republic, the *Times* remarked: "There is not a sane man in the British Isles who would wish to see the United States once more ours, and governed by Queen Victoria, Lord Palmerston, and the British Parliament." True, perhaps; yet the British author cannot help feeling how different would be his position were the Americans his fellow-subjects, and purchasers of his works on the same legitimate terms as his fellow-countrymen. The American publishing season, like our own, is beginning; but beyond the Atlantic publishing means reprinting from the English. In this sense, and in this sense only, the American publishers are busy. Great noise had been made about the forthcoming publication of a new Life of Washington, by the accomplished Edward Everett, formerly American minister in London, and now a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the States. But this turns out to be, not exactly a reprint, for the original is not yet printed, but an anticipatory publication in America of the essay on Washington which is to appear in an approaching volume of the new edition of our own *Encyclopædia Britannica*. We are informed that the Messrs. Black first applied to the late Lord Macaulay to prepare the article on Washington for the *Encyclopædia*, but that, his other engagements preventing him from complying with the request, and he also thinking that the article should be written by a countryman, Mr. Everett was applied to at his Lordship's suggestion. Surely the American publishers, Messrs. Sheldon and Co., of New York, might have waited for the appearance of the Life of Washington in the work for which it was originally commissioned.

THE following is our usual selected list of the domestic publications of the week:

By Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.—Mr. J. T. Hyde's *Elementary Principles of Fortification*.

By Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.—Concerning some Scotch Surnames. By Cosmo Innes.

By Messrs. R. Griffin and Co.—*Liber Albus*, translated by Mr. H. T. Riley, M.A.

By Messrs. Groombridge and Sons.—Dr. C. R. Bree's *Species not Transmutable*.

By Messrs. Hamilton and Co.—The Rev. Samuel Lysons' *Model Merchant of the Middle Ages*, exemplified in the story of Whittington and his Cat.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—A Cruise in the Pacific, edited by Captain Fenton Aylmer.

By Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.—*Hopes and Fears*, by the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." Mr. Coventry Patmore's *Faithful for Ever*.

By Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.—The Rev. J. S. Watson's *Life of George Fox*, the founder of the Quakers. The Senior Fellow, by the author of "Squires and Parsons."

By Messrs. Seeley and Co.—Mr. W. J. Stewart's *Roughing it* with Alick Baillie, Parochial Schoolmaster.

Among new editions, we note: A fourth of Mr. G. S. Allnutt's *Practice of Wills and Administrations* (John Crockford); a fifth of Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Woman in White* (S. Low, Son, and Co.); *The Brother Grimms' Household Stories* (Routledge and Co.); Mr. G. P. R. James's *Black Eagle* (Routledge and Co.); a second of Mr. J. B. Johnson's *The Dog*, and how to break him (Baily Brothers); a second of Mr. J. B. Johnson's *The Gun*, and how to use it (Baily Brothers); a second of Winer's *Grammar of the New Testament* (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh); a second of Dr. Wynter's *Curiosities of Civilisation* (R. Hardwicke).

MR. MURRAY will publish next week Sir J. Coleridge's *Lecture on Public School Education*, recently delivered at the Athenæum, Tiverton.

MR. BENTLEY announces for immediate publication "Valentine Daual, an Autobiography," to be edited by the popular authoress of "Mary Powell."

THE MORE ELABORATE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by the Rev. J. White, the well-known populariser of history, which we formerly announced as in preparation, will be published shortly by the Messrs. Routledge and Co.

MESSRS. NISBET AND CO. are about to publish what to many will be an acceptable gift-book, "Expositions of the Cartoons of Raphael," by R. H. Smith, jun., illustrated by photographs from the originals.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of "Old Blues," in honour of the birthday of King Edward VI., will take place at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., when the chair will be occupied by Thomas Roberts, Esq., one of the firm of Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts, who is of course an "Old Blue." Mr. Brown, who lately retired from the same firm, also received his education at Christ's Hospital.

ON TUESDAY the copyright of the *Glasgow Sentinel*, *Glasgow Times*, and *Penny Post*, with the printing plant and office fittings, &c., were exposed for sale by public auction, in the Crow Hotel, by Messrs. P. Burn and Co., auctioneers, in behalf of the sequestrated estate of Robert Buchanan. After reading over the conditions, and waiting for about an hour, no bidder came forward, and the sale was again adjourned.

WE ARE glad to see some signs of publishing activity in such a locality as Peterhead. Mr. W. L. Taylor of that place has just issued the *Literary Remains of Mr. George Murray*, of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, with a sketch of his life by Mr. William McCombie, the present editor of that journal. Mr. Taylor will issue in November a second edition of "Hymns adapted to the Church Service throughout the Christian year, with a selection of Metrical Psalms," selected and arranged by the Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Peterhead.

THE FEMALE PRINTERS QUESTION.—A meeting was held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of forming a branch association in connection with the London Association for the Employment of Women. The chair was occupied by Professor Pillans, the well-known educationist and Professor of Latin in the University of Edinburgh. Miss Bessie R. Parkes read to the meeting the paper she had prepared for the Social Science Association, entitled "A Year's Experience of Women's Work;" and Miss Emily Faithfull read a paper on "Printing as an Employment for Women," the same, no doubt, as that of which we gave a copious abstract in our last. After the reading of these papers there took place a discussion on the politico-economical aspects of the question, in which Professor Pillans, Miss Faithfull,

and Miss Parkes joined. Mr G. W. Hastings then made the following remarks on the printing question especially:—"He thought, as far as the printing business was concerned, it would be of great advantage to the public if wages were lowered, and he thought this would be one of the good results that would follow from the present movement. At this moment it was difficult to get printing done at a rate that would pay booksellers, who could not get books to sell at a cheap enough rate. They heard complaints from all of them as to the difficulty of getting printing done so as to enable them to sell books at a profit and at a sufficiently low rate for the public market. He had had occasion to look a little into that matter before Miss Faithfull's office was started, and he found that, owing to the great power exercised by the Printers' Trade Union in London—which was one of the most powerful of all the trades' unions, and one of the most strict—they were enabled to prevent any printer employing a compositor under 33s. per week, for that was the *minimum* rate at which they were allowed to work, and he believed many would be glad to be allowed to work for less than that amount; and why, he asked, should the public be deprived of the benefit of getting books cheaply printed, and why should publishers be deprived of a fair profit, because the printers of London had hitherto, by a powerful combination, been able to force up the rate of wages? So far from it being any disadvantage to the public, it would be a benefit to them if the female labourer could print as well and do the work as regularly. It would be a positive gain to all classes of the community; and so far as the men themselves were concerned he most entirely coincided with what the chairman had just stated as to the way in which wages were spent, and as to the way in which vacant hours were spent by that class. He believed a little wholesome competition would do much good to the journeyman compositors of London. There were, no doubt, many admirable exceptions, but the compositors were by no means the best specimens of the working classes of London. They drank a good deal, and spent a good deal of time in a way which it was very desirable to avoid; and, wishing them well, and desiring to see them lead a moral and respectable life, and following their occupation in a proper way, he should be glad to see that the competition introduced by Miss Faithfull had the effect of compelling them to work for lower wages and in a more regular way." After some remarks from the Rev. Dr. Lee, the Rev. Dr. Beag said he hoped they would not be all held committed to the remark that it was desirable to diminish the wages of printers, or those of any other class in the community, or that a man necessarily drank more because he had more wages; for, for his part, he believed that poverty as often drove a man to the whiskey shop as excess of wages. He was sure, however, that all intelligent printers would agree that if the ladies could take the advantage of openings in that or any other lawful branch of industry in this country, they were perfectly free to do it. (Hear hear.) After some further discussion a committee was appointed to co-operate with the London Association.

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES AND THEIR MORAL.—The subscriptions and donations to these societies may be regarded as so much capital invested in the creation of a taste for reading, of which the regular bookseller will be sure to reap the benefit. Even the country bookseller's shop will doubtless gain some additional frequenters on a market-day as the habit of book-buying becomes propagated through a wider section of society. But, as you may bring your horse to water, but cannot make him drink, so all this literature may pass into the hands of the people, without reaching their heads. We want to know, do they read it? This is the very point where the superiority of the hawking system to any system of gratuitous distribution manifests itself. Other countries furnish examples of organised agencies for circulating books. There is the Bible *colportage* in France. There is the extensive system of the American Tract Society, and the Religious Tract Society of Scotland, both of them doing useful work, but of a different kind from that effected by the book-hawking associations. All these American and Scottish societies not only aim at propagating a particular religious view, but, inasmuch as they set about their work by gratuitous distribution, they fail in that very point which the method of hawking secures. Tracts which are given away are not sure to be read. But we may be sure that a labouring man, earning a wage of 10s. a week, does not lay out 6d. upon books which he does not want to read. The same principle operates here as in schools. It has been found advisable to require some payment, however small, from the parents for every child put to school, as it makes them value the education so much more. In Germany, the original system of State-supported schools has been everywhere reformed from, and a fee exacted, from even the poorest parents, on this very ground. So it is with books. That which they select and pay for themselves has a relish far beyond the richest manna which is thrust upon them by well-intentioned, but officious, patronage. Of the hundreds of thousands of tracts sown broadcast about the lanes and hedge-sides, a very small fraction falls into hands where it may be of use. The books sold by the book-hawkers are the exact measure of the reading appetite of the people.

The poor are like their betters in this respect; not every family is a reading family. How many families in the country have a bookseller's bill of 5*l.* a year? So, not every cottage is a reading cottage. Those cottagers who don't read don't buy, and they are the majority. All that is bought, large as the amount seems, is bought by the small minority of labourers' families who have the habit of gathering round the fire of a winter's evening to hear one of the children read out. This 12,000*l.* a year, then, is a portion of the income of the poorest part of the wages-earning class, diverted from other gratifications, and spent, now for the first time, upon an intellectual indulgence. This it is, whatever might be the character of the books purchased with it.—*Times*.

AMERICA.—Mr. Bigelow, one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, is said to be preparing for publication a book of travels.

The *Saratoga Daily News* has been discontinued till next season—a very pleasant method of giving editors a holiday. In very hot weather the *Circuit Judge* gives his readers a similar treat.

AN INGENIOUS INDIVIDUAL, living in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, advertises to provide authors with the indexes to their works, making them out from advanced sheets. He has for his motto the passage from Carlyle: "Books, born mostly of Chaos—which want all things—even an Index."

AN ODD PARAGRAPH.—We take the following from Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Paper*:—"On Saturday, the 8th, Frederick S. Hill, editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Express*, was married to Caroline M. Tyson, the beautiful niece of Hon. Job R. Tyson, M.C. Mr. Hill is an excellent scholar, and will make a good husband."

MESSRS. MASON AND BROTHERS will publish the third and concluding volume (the first two were reviewed in the *CRITIC* as they appeared) of Mr. Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson," early in September. The "Life of Gen. Philip Schuyler," which Mr. Benson J. Lossing has been engaged upon for some time, and for which he was furnished by the family with a great number of original letters and documents, will also be published by Messrs. Mason. They are just putting to press Mr. Abbott's "Italy," a continuation of his successful historico-biographical series, of which "Austria" and "Russia" have already been published. In the department of popular music books, Messrs. Mason have just published new volumes by Dr. Mason, and Messrs. Root, Bradbury, and Hastings. We notice in our English exchanges that the Masons are, for the first time, making their numerous musical publications known in England, by general advertising. Cheap publications of this kind are little known in that country, and these are likely to prove acceptable.—*American Paper*.

MR. E. G. SQUIER (the American author and diplomatist, well known for his elaborate works on Central America) is pursuing with characteristic energy his plan for the publication of a collection of "Rare and Original Documents concerning the Discovery and Conquest of America." A prospectus just issued details the intention of the series, and gives the titles of several of the works proposed to be printed in it. No. 1, now ready, contains descriptions of the ancient provinces of Guasacapan, Izalco, Cuscatlan, and Chiquimula, with an account of the languages, customs, and religion of their aboriginal inhabitants, and a description of the ruins of Copan, by Don Diego de Palacio, addressed to the King of Spain in 1576. The original Spanish is given, with a translation, notes, and an illustrated map. It is the earliest account in existence of the ruins of Copan, which were visited by Palacio within forty years of the Conquest, who found them very nearly in their present condition. His observations on the Indians, their languages, manners, and customs, are very full and exact. Not more than 150 copies will be printed of any of the series, and the larger portion of these are already engaged for Germany, Cuba, &c. Mr. Charles B. Norton is the business agent.

DEATH OF A BOOKSELLER AND POET.—We are pained to hear of the death of one of the "children of song," which occurred on Saturday evening, August 25, at Poughkeepsie, in the person of William Wilson, bookseller, of that place. Mr. Wilson was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and early in life exhibited evidences of the possession of the poetic faculty. He was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and for a time edited *Constable's Miscellany*, and, under the signature of "Alpin," wrote for *Tait's Magazine*. He came to this country in 1832, and settled in Poughkeepsie, where he resided to the time of his death. Since becoming a resident here, he has with difficulty been prevailed upon by his friends to publish, but occasionally did so, under the *nom de plume* of "Allan Grant," in the *Home Journal*, *Albion*, the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and more recently in the *Chicago Record*, edited by his son. As a writer of Scottish song his reputation is world-wide, for wherever the language is spoken "Jean Linn" is "familiar as household words." With the few who knew Mr. Wilson intimately—who knew him under his "ain roof-tree"—who had experienced the cheery welcome so cheerily expressed by heart and hand—his loss will be keenly felt. His rare conversational powers, his keen appreciation of humour, his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his unimpeachable

integrity, rendered him a kind and genial companion, a father and friend to be loved and admired by all who ever stood in these relations to him; and the tidings of his death will be a sad blow to many a loving heart.—*New York Home Journal*.

NEW YORK AS AN EMPORIUM OF THE BOOK TRADE.—*Apropos* of the recent New York trade sale, the New York journal, the *Illustrated News*, says:—"We need not tell our readers that these sales are of immense importance not only to the trade, as a matter of dollars and cents, but to the whole country, as an agent of civilisation and intelligence. We are exceedingly anxious for their success, and desire to see this magnificent city—the Empire City of the Union—take highest rank as the great literary mart of the States. It is of real moment to us that these book sales should succeed and rise to national importance. They will then give us a power and influence abroad which we do not possess at present, but which we ought to possess for the honour of the Republic. We are not mere Carthaginians, and do not desire to be set down as such in some Humboldt's estimate of nations. We are a great lettered people, with whom books are household gods; and our New York book sales ought to be commensurate with the national intelligence, and invested with the dignity of national festivals. Why should not New York become the Leipzig of America? There is nothing to hinder it; and we hope that all minor jealousies of other cities will, on public grounds, be merged, and that every effort will be used to make New York City the grand literary emporium—the book mart of the Union."

PRESS AND TRADE FIXINGS IN BOSTON.—The new building just completed for the *Journal*, No. 120, Washington-street, is attracting a great deal of attention at present. It is five stories high, with two fronts, one on Washington-street, and the other on Water-street. The press-room, which occupies the basement, is 115 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 25 feet high. In it are two boilers of ten horse-power capacity, two engines, furnished by Hoe and Co., a mammoth eight-cylinder press, also of Hoe's make, which will turn off twenty thousand papers per hour running at its ordinary rate, but with an increase of speed a much larger number of papers can be printed in the same time. The six-cylinder press used in the old office the last four years will be set up between the eight-cylinder and the engines. The boilers in this room supply steam to heat the whole building. The counting-room is entered from Washington-street, and is very handsomely furnished with black walnut counters, mahogany desks, &c. The gas fixtures here are fitted with a new patent burner. Bells, speaking-tubes, and dumb waiters, make communication easy between this room and the composition, editorial, and press rooms. The private office of Mr. Rogers is directly in the rear of the counting-room. The mailing-room, a light, pleasant apartment on the same floor, has been carefully fitted up with every convenience calculated to expedite the labours of the persons employed. The second and third floors are to be let, we understand, and passing them we find the editorial and reporting room occupying one half of the fourth floor. Here are twelve desks, a large bookcase for the office library, and in the editor's private room, opening out of the larger room, are a clothes closet, drawers, a rack for newspaper files, washing conveniences, &c. The composition room is in the fifth story. It is 115 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 14 feet high. There are accommodations for ninety compositors to work at one time.—The new building erected by Harvard College, next door but one to the *Journal* office, and partially occupied by Little and Brown, booksellers, was opened to the public on Thursday afternoon. It is five stories high on Washington-street, and six on Devonshire-street. The Washington-street front is 31 feet wide, and above the first floor, which is iron with stone corners, is of Concord granite, often mistaken for marble. It is in the Romanesque style of architecture. About half-way up appear the arms of Harvard College. Messrs. Little and Brown's store is on the first floor, and is 125 feet long and 15 feet high, very neatly fitted up for the retail business. The counters are of black walnut, tastefully ornamented, and containing at the bottom small closets with shelves for placing richly-bound volumes where they can be safe from dust. The basement is used for the wholesale department, and is reached from the store by a broad stairway. Here are convenient arrangements for the packing and unpacking of books and the delivery of the same to the Express waggons in Devonshire-street. Directly over the stairway referred to before is a large iron skylight, which occurs on every floor clear up through the building. There is also a large safe set into the wall on every floor. The office of the Treasurer of Harvard College is in the third story. The architect of the building is Joseph R. Richards.—*Boston (U.S.) paper*.

THE NEW YORK TRADE SALE.—The "semi-annual trade sale of books," just completed by G. A. Leavitt and Co., was unusually spirited and successful. The prices of the leading copyright works and of the best library editions were satisfactory, and the demand seemed to indicate a healthy and prosperous state of the trade in nearly every part of the country. Southern dealers were perhaps more cautious in their purchases than usual,

but the great West is evidently waking up from the depression of the last three years, and was well represented among the buyers at this sale. In the course of the proceedings Mr. William Orton, of the house of W. A. Townsend and Co., made some remarks, explaining the omission this season of the usual social gathering which is intended to be a part of the programme of these assemblies of the book trade in New York. While a difference of opinion still prevails in regard to the benefits and evils of the trade sale system, all parties are ready enough to promote one of its objects, viz., a periodical reunion of publishers and booksellers, for mutual information and social intercourse. This object is evidently and eminently desirable, whatever may be said of the wisdom or the inexpediency of the auction system. The new edifice designed for these great book fairs being unfinished, and Mr. W. H. Appleton, the president of the association, being absent in Europe, nothing more than the mere business of the sale was attempted this season. An entertainment so elaborate and expensive as that at the Crystal Palace in 1854 is not likely to come to pass very often, but a more simple and informal assembly, for the interchange of ideas and the promotion of intelligent intercourse and good will, will perhaps become a part of the regular proceedings on these occasions. Incidents and suggestions of considerable interest might have varied the monotony of the auctioneer's hammer last week, but the enormous amount of hard work to be done (filling ten days and nights, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., minus only brief intervals for lunch) was too practical and imperative to yield to mere talk. Mr. Orton's few words were followed by a few more from Mr. G. P. Putnam, who seemed to interest the audience considerably by some facts and incidents connected with the publication of the works of Washington Irving. These facts were curiously illustrative of the mutations and uncertainties of the publishing world, and of the fallibility of the shrewdest judgments in regard to the value and permanence of literary property. An actual and healthy demand for no less than 700,000 volumes of these works in eleven years is one of those substantial results which is as gratifying to lovers of sound literature as it is remarkable, and perhaps unexpected. Mr. Putnam mentioned also some interesting circumstances connected with Bayard Taylor and his books of travel, which continue so remarkably to hold their place in popular favour. Mr. Putnam's thirty years in the publishing world, here and in London, would doubtless afford a fund of curious and entertaining information, which should in some way be recorded and preserved. Referring to the substantial and notable progress in the artistic features of book-making in this country during the last four years, Mr. Putnam remarked that ten years ago, when he commenced the publication of the revised edition of Irving, he was complimented generously on having made a step in advance in the style of their manufacture; but recent issues of his brother publishers, especially in Boston, are now far ahead of the standard of 1849. The woodcuts, also, which were engraved for some of those works, were thought to be considerably superior to previous attempts in this country in that department. He said that, in many other publications since, he had done what he could to promote popular interest in genuine art, as far as practicable with the means at command; but never yet had he succeeded in producing a book up to his own standard of what it should be. At present, as mere looker-on in this department of publishing, he could not help expressing great admiration of two or three volumes produced this year by some of his neighbours, which far exceeded all he had achieved.—*The World*.

NOTES ON BOOKS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

BOOKSELLERS OF THE RESTORATION.

UNDER the Restoration, the great Bookselling district of London was not Paternoster-row, but the now humble locality of Little Britain. Paternoster-row had been originally tenanted by a modest species of bibliopoles. "It was so called," says Stow, "because of stationers or text-writers that dwelt there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely, ABC, with the Paternoster, Ave, Creeds, Graces," &c.; hence, not only Paternoster-row, but Ave Maria-lane and Creed-lane, in which last the first edition of Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" was published. In the Caroline time, however, Paternoster-row had become a sort of Regent-street, tenanted by "eminent mercers, silkmen, and lacemen;" and "their shops were so resorted unto by the nobility and gentry in their coaches," continues Strype, "that oftentimes the street was so stopped up, that there was no passage for foot-passengers." The notion of the "nobility and gentry in their coaches" shopping in Paternoster-row seems odd enough now! "My wife and I," diaries Mr. Samuel Pepys, on the 21st Nov. 1660, two hundred years ago all but a few weeks, "went to Paternoster-row, and there we bought some green watered moyre for a

morning waistcoat." After the fire of London, the great mercers of Paternoster-row migrated westward to the Covent-garden region, and by degrees a few large booksellers and publishers established themselves in what is now the centre of Bibliopoly. But for many years Little Britain was what Paternoster-row is at present, and even more, for it was the great emporium of old books as well as of new. Some famous literary memories connect themselves with Little Britain. Between 1662 and 1670, John Milton, according to tradition, lodged in Little Britain, at the house of Millington, the great book auctioneer, the Leigh Sotheby of those days; and Millington, kindly landlord, "us'd to lead him by the hand when he went abroad." According to the same authority (Richardson, in his Remarks upon Milton), it was in Little Britain that "Paradise Lost" was, so to speak, *déposé*. "The Earl of Dorset was in Little Britain, beating about for books to his taste; there was 'Paradise Lost.' He was surprised with some passages he struck upon dipping here and there, and bought it; the bookseller begg'd him to speak in its favour if he lik'd it, for that they lay in his hands as waste paper. Jesus! Shephard was present. My Lord took it home, read it, and sent it to Dryden, who in a short time returned it. 'This man (says Dryden) cuts us all out, and the ancients too,'"—which was well and kindly said of glorious John; and this "favourable notice" of peer and poet did its work.

In Roger North's life of his brother, Dr. John North, there are some interesting notices of bibliopolic Little Britain, and of bookselling under the Restoration. Roger North, of the *Examen*, the biographer of his three brothers, one of whom was the Lord Keeper Guildford, of Charles II.'s and James II.'s time, is a well-known man. Dr. John North, whose studious turn and book-buying ways are described in the following extracts from his brother's biography of him, succeeded the famous Barrow as Master of Trinity in 1677, and finished the fine library there. A feeble man in body and in mind, apoplectic and epileptic, he allowed himself to be worried by the Fellows of Trinity, and in his last year, lost the use of his understanding, departing this life in 1683. It was of him, when a young man, that Roger North wrote as follows:

Now he began to look after books, and to lay the foundation of a competent library. He dealt with Mr Robert Scot, of Little Britain, whose sister was his grandmother's woman; and upon that acquaintance he expected, and really had from him, useful information of books and the editions. This Mr Scot was, in his time, the greatest librarian in Europe; for, besides his stock in England, he had warehouses at Frankfurt, Paris, and other places, and dealt by factors. After he was grown old and much worn by multiplicity of business, he began to think of his ease and to leave off. Whereupon he contracted with one Mills, of St. Paul's Churchyard, near 10,000*l*. deep, and article'd not to open his shop any more. But Mills, with his auctioneering, atlases, and projects, failed, whereby poor Scot lost above half his means. But he held to his contract of not opening his shop, and, when he was in London (for he had a country house) passed most of his time at his house amongst the rest of his books; and his reading (for he was no mean scholar) was the chief entertainment of his time. He was not only an expert bookseller, but a very conscientious good man; and when he threw up his trade, Europe had no small loss of him. Our doctor, at one lift, bought of him a whole set of Greek classics in folio, of the best editions. This sunk his stock at that time; but afterwards, for many years of his life, all that he could (as they say) rap or run went the same way. But the progress was small; for such a library as he desired, compared with what the pittance of his stock would purchase, allowing many years to the gathering, was of desperate expectation.

He was early sensible of a great disadvantage to him in his studies by the not having a good library in his reach, and he used to say that a man could not be a scholar at the second hand—meaning that learning is to be had from the original authors, and not from any quotations or accounts in other books; for men gather with divers views, and according to their several capacities, often perfunctorily, and almost always imperfectly; and through such slight reading a student may know somewhat, but not judge of either author or subject. He used to say an old author could not be unprofitable; for although in their proper time they had little or no esteem, yet in after-times they served to interpret words, customs, and other matters found obscure in other books, of which A. Gellius is an apt instance. He courted, as a fond lover, all best editions, fairest characters, best bound and preserved. If the subject was in his favour (as the classics), he cared not how many of them he had, even of the same edition, if he thought it among the

best, either better bound, squarer cut, neater covers, or some such qualification caught him. He delighted in the small editions of the classics by Seb. Gryphius; and divers of his acquaintance, meeting with any of them, bought and brought them to him, which he accepted as choice presents, although perhaps he had one or two of them before. He said that the black italic character agreed with his eyesight (which he accounted but weak) better than any other print, the old Elzevir not excepted, whereof the characters seemed to him more blind and confused than those of the other. Continual use gives men a judgment of things comparatively, and they come to fix on what is most proper and easy, which no man, upon cursory view, would determine.

His soul was never so staked down as in an old bookseller's shop; for having (as the statutes of the college required) taken orders, he was restless till he had compassed some of that sort of furniture as he thought necessary for his profession. He was, for the most part, his own factor, and seldom or never bought by commission, which made him lose time in turning over vast numbers of books; and he was very hardly pleased at last. I have borne him company at shops for hours together, and, minding him of the time, he hath made a dozen proffers before he would quit. By this care and industry, at length he made himself master of a very considerable library, wherein the choicest collection was Greek.

It may not be amiss to step a little aside to reflect on the vast change in the trade of books between that time and ours. Then Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors, and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation. And the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse. And we may judge the time as well spent there, as (in latter days) either in tavern or coffee-house; though the latter hath carried off the spare hours of most people. But now this emporium is vanished, and the trade contracted into the hands of two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, ransack, not only their neighbours of the trade that are scattered about town, but all over England, ay, and beyond sea too, and send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable. The rest of the trade are content to take their refuse, with which, and the fresh scum of the press, they furnish one side of a shop, which serves for the sign of a bookseller rather than a real one; but, instead of selling, deal as factors, and procure what the country divines and gentry send for; of whom each hath his book-factor, and, when wanting anything, writes to his bookseller, and pays his bill. And it is wretched to consider what pickpocket work, with help of the press, these demi-booksellers make. They crack their brains to find out selling subjects, and keep hirelings in garrets, at hard meat, to write and correct by the great, and so puff up an octavo to a sufficient thickness, and there is six shillings current for an hour and a half's reading, and perhaps never to be read or looked upon after. One that would go higher, must take his fortune at blank walls, and corners of streets, or repair to the sign of Bateman, Innys, and one or two more, where are best choice, and better pennyworths. I might touch other abuses, as bad paper, incorrect printing, and false advertising; all which, and worse, is to be expected, if a careful author is not at the heels of them. But I fear I am led by these too far out of my way.

The concluding passage of this extract is curious, as showing the growth of large publishing and bookselling houses, the separation of the trade into wholesale and retail, and the efforts of the retailers to do a little in the publishing way by the exploitation of Grub-street. "Six shillings current for an hour and a half's reading." Well, we have improved upon those prices and sizes, and a shilling at a railway stall will procure as much reading now as the "six" of Roger North's time. Of the Bateman praised by Roger for the solidity of his wares, and who lived in Little Britain, dealing principally in old books, John Dunton says (in the "Life and Errors"): "There are very few booksellers in England, if any, that understand books better than Mr. Bateman, nor does his diligence and industry come short of his knowledge. He is a man of great reputation and honesty, and is the son of that famous Bateman who got an Alderman's estate by bookselling." Swift, in a letter to Stella, January 6, 1711, says: "I went to Bateman's, the bookseller, and laid out eight and forty shillings for books. I bought three little volumes of Lucian in French for our Stella,"—improving reading! Prosperous Bateman was an independent man, and forbade that pottering among books, at least so far as turning over their leaves were concerned, which made Roger North impatient and led to Lord Dorset's detection of the beauties of

"Paradise Lost." There is a tradition that Bateman never would allow any person whomsoever to look into a book in his shop, and when asked a reason for it would say: "I suppose you may be a physician or an author, and want some recipe or quotation; and if you buy it, I will engage it to be perfect, but not after, as I have suffered by leaves being torn out, and the books returned, to my very great loss and prejudice." There was no British Museum Library in those days! The "Inns" referred to approvingly along with Bateman by Roger, as substantial traders, were a well-known firm, the publishers of the "Philosophical Transactions," and of a sort of Booksellers' Record, the "New Memoirs of Literature." W. Innys, of this firm, was one of the executors of Mr. William Taylor, of Paternoster-row, the publisher of "Robinson Crusoe," and with John Osborne (the father-in-law of the purchaser) sold the business carried on there at the Ship and Black Swan, to Thomas Longman, founder of the House of Longman (as has been told in our history thereof), which still conducts its operations in the premises purchased by its founder in 1724. The bibliopolic glories of Little Britain have long since departed. The last eminent bookseller of Little Britain, Edward Ballard, died in 1796, at the advanced age of 99. The House of Ballard had started in 1730, and during half a century was noted for its Divinity Catalogues. There is not now a single bookseller or publisher proper in Little Britain. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

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Kingsley's Eastward Ho!
Dickens's Bleak House.
Lever's Davenport Dunn. Parts XX. to conclusion.
Thackeray's Virginians. Parts XVI. to conclusion.

TRADE NEWS.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Griffin, Hampton-terrace, Hampstead-road, bookseller, Oct. 18, at twelve, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Court, Basinghall-street; B. H. Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, official assignee; Watson, Cannon-street, solicitor.—T. A. Ragg, Birmingham, and Edgbaston, Warwickshire, bookseller, Oct. 22 and Nov. 12, at eleven, at the Court, Birmingham. Kinnear, Birmingham, official assignee; Messrs. Green and Kimberley, Birmingham, solicitors.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—E. Robson and J. J. Avert, Edgware-road, booksellers.—J. Hindle and W. Moore, Old Accrington, Lancashire, engravers.—E. Taylor, W. Taylor, and C. Rouse, St. Albans and elsewhere, booksellers and stationers.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.—Oct. 24, J. Swadling, Dover, bookbinder and stationer.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—W. Osborne, Birkenhead, printer, certificate of the second class.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—An order has been made, vesting in the provisional assignee the estates and effects of the following person, on his own petition:—Jas. Wadham, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, keeper of a circulating library.

The following persons, who on their several petitions filed in the Court have obtained interim orders for protection from process, are required to appear in Court as hereinafter mentioned, at the Court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, as follows, to be examined and dealt with according to the statute:—On Tuesday, the 6th of November, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Louis Natowski, of 111, London-wall, stationer and printer.—On Wednesday, the 7th November, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Robert Neill Chisholm, formerly of 11, Cornhill-place, Holloway, then of Park-road, Barnsbury, then of 2, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, merchant's book-keeper first, then stationer's clerk, then of 9, Park-place, Peckham, manufacturer's clerk, at 53, Mark lane, then of No. 3, Queen-street, Cheap-side, now of 9, Park-place, Peckham, merchant's book-keeper and cashier.—On Friday, the 9th of November, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Moses Margoliouth, formerly of Salford, Manchester, curate of St. Bartholomew's, Salford, afterwards of Wyburnbury, near Nantwich, Cheshire, curate of Wyburnbury, then of Great Coates, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, officiating minister at Great Coates, then of 19, Charterhouse-square, then of 141, Cambridge-street, Pimlico, then travelling through Europe and Asia, then of Braintree, Essex, curate of Brain-

tree, then of 19, Charterhouse-square, then of Birkenhead, Cheshire, then of 50, Woburn-place, Russell-square, temporary assistant minister at St. Philip, Clerkenwell, and now of 3, Angel-place, Upper Edmonton, Middlesex, temporary officiating minister at St. James's, Upper Edmonton, L.L.D., also clerk in holy orders, and author.

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